FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JUNE 1983

PLO Affairs

Fatah dissidents made further gains in their offensive against supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, capturing PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir's office in Darzaynun, loyalist supply and security centers in the Riyaq area, and a Fatah hospital in Barr Ilyas, according to reports by Radio Monte Carlo and Beirut radio. Some loyalist forces retreated northward toward Ba'labakk where 'Arafat's men strengthened their positions, Radio Monte Carlo said. However, the radio quoted dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa as saying that the Syrians have warned him that they will fire at the Fatah dissidents if they do not stop the fighting. Nevertheless, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio continued to accuse Syria of backing the attacks on loyalist positions, asserting that Syrian units gave protection and artillery support to the "black gangs" comprising members of Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command, Libyan forces, and other "mercenaries." While admitting that the loyalists have lost control of their former administration office on the Shtawrah-Al-Masna' highway, the radio said they continue to hold other positions in the area "despite the Syrian siege." Lebanese nationalist and resistance groups expressed support for the Fatah loyalists at a meeting with the Fatah command in Shtawrah, the radio also reported. In another development, Palestinian sources in Lebanon cited by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio stated that Syrian security forces arrested 600 Palestinians in the Al-Yarmuk camp near Damascus following recent demonstrations there against 'Arafat's expulsion.

Meanwhile, the PLO Executive Committee began discussing the current crisis in Al-Biqa' and with Syria at a meeting in Tunis chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, Tunis radio reported. Earlier, 'Arafat held talks in Tunis with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Algiers Voice of Palestine noted. The PLO has asked Saudi King Fahd to arrange a personal meeting between 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, according to a statement by the PLO representative in Riyadh reported by Kuwait radio.

Syria

If defending Damascus exposes Syria to war, then "let this war be," since Syria will never accept the deployment of Israeli forces 20 km from Damascus, President al-Asad told religious leaders in a speech reported by Damascus radio. Israel's "freedom" in Lebanese territory and airspace constitutes a threat to Syria, which wants a "quiet life" but is obliged to defend itself, Al-Asad asserted. He indicated that the burden of defense expenditure is a "problem" for Syria and deplored the "soft" attitude of other Arabs toward the conflict with Israel.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam likewise told the People's Assembly in a speech broadcast by the radio that Syria's rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is based not on emotional considerations but on the need to defend its security and interests as well as the security and interests of Lebanon and the Arab nation. Turning to the crisis in Fatah, Khaddam said Syria has tried to separate the warring parties and has urged them to stop fighting. Syria was consequently surprised by Yasir 'Arafat's false accusations about the role of its forces, Khaddam said, and also holds Jordan and other Arab sides responsible for mounting a slanderous campaign against Syria over the issue. He reaffirmed Syria's support for "democratic dialogue" to preserve Fatah unity and said Syria's stand toward any Palestinian faction depends on the group's commitment to the Palestinian cause. The Arab-Israeli conflict is a pan-Arab conflict in which no Arab side, including the PLO, has the right to act independently, he stressed.

Lebanon

Habib Mission — Lebanese officials held two rounds of talks with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and provided "clear Lebanese answers" to U.S. questions, Beirut radio reported. The Lebanese side told Habib that Lebanon will not discuss the question of partial troop withdrawals with anyone since it is only prepared to discuss comprehensive withdrawals of all foreign forces or a "preliminary withdrawal" within the framework of an overall plan for comprehensive withdrawals, the radio reported earlier.

Shamir on IDF Redeployment — A redeployment of the IDF in Lebanon would not be a deviation from the agreed-upon principle of the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. The new deployment would enhance Israel's ability to maintain its position in accordance with the agreement, the minister added. Shamir stressed that Israel will not withdraw as long as the Syrians and the PLO do not withdraw and again warned that Israel will not allow the Syrians and the "terrorists" to carry on a war of attrition with impunity. Meanwhile, Jerusalem television reported that the Cabinet will not discuss the redeployment issue until the talks with U.S. envoy Habib are exhausted.

IDF-Civilian Clash — A Lebanese civilian was shot dead by an IDF patrol which opened fire to disperse a protest demonstration in a village near An-Nabatiyah, according to Jerusalem and Beirut radios.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Kuwaiti Denial on Interception — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn in a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Watan* "utterly" denied earlier JANA and Tripoli radio reports claiming that U.S. fighter aircraft intercepted a Kuwaiti civilian airliner after it left Tripoli International Airport on 29 June, according to QNA.

Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat Visits to Morocco — Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will pay a "friendly and working"

visit to Morocco on 30 June, MAP reported. The visit will be a good opportunity to "consolidate" relations between King Hassan II and the Libyan leader, the report added. Meanwhile, KUNA reported that PLO leader 'Arafat will visit Morocco in the "next few days" to hold talks with officials of that country and follow up on the latest developments concerning the Moroccan call for an Arab summit to discuss the Middle East situation in light of Palestinian-Syrian differences.

Iran - Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi military spokesman denied Iran's claim that it shot down an Iraqi aircraft on 28 June in the Talijan region, INA reported. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that Iraqi forces sustained "considerable" losses when their attack in the Nowsud region of Bakhtaran Province was suppressed by Iranian fire. In another development, the Iraqi General Command decided to demobilize from military service on 15 August reservists of all ranks born in 1949, with the exception of those being punished for violating military regulations, according to a military spokesman's statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. The decision was made possible by the "brilliant successive victories" Iraq has achieved on the battlefield and confirms the "absolute confidence" the government has in the strength and competence of the Army, the spokesman said.

Iran

Majlis Petition To Remove Official — Over 100 Majlis deputies have called upon the prime minister to exercise his authority and replace Karimi-Nuri, supervisor of the foundation dealing with the affairs of the people in the war-stricken areas, Tehran radio reported. The deputies' petition expressed dissatisfaction with the management of the foundation, charged Karimi-Nuri with "numerous offenses," and asked why the Ministry of Interior opposes the Majlis decision on his removal, the radio added.

New Opposition Radio Station — A new clandestine radio station calling itself Radio Nejat-e Iran (Radio Salvation of Iran) was monitored on 23 June with an opening announcement saying it was "a voice for returning the basic rights and the lost respect of the Iranian nation" and calling for the overthrow of the "regime of oppression." Its broadcast included a report on a meeting between Reza Shah and former Prime Minister Ali Amini. The radio invited listeners to send their comments to an address in Copenhagen.

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'Arafat Interviewed on Syrian Decision, Al-Biqa'

LD291915 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Here now is the interview brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] gave our radio correspondent: [Begin recording]

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar. What do you have to say concerning the decision made recently by the Syrian authorities given the fact that this decision was not made spontaneously but was premeditated, as was said.

['Arafat] From the very first moment, we expected such an attitude. As I have previously said, I have [word indistinct] in Syria more than in any other Arab country, and I consider Syria as my homeland just as any other Arab country is my homeland. Now that this decision has been made but I [words indistinct]. The Palestine revolution exists in every home and in every heart of the millions of the masses of our Arab nation [words indistinct].

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar how do you view the future of the military and political action, particularly in the Lebanese arena and the Al-Biqa' and the north, in the light of the events taking place there?

['Arafat] Unfortunately, since yesterday the Syrians and Libyans along with armed men of the Ahmad Shukri, An-Nidal and Al-Banna and As-Sa'iqah groups joined by the so-called dissenters have been launching concerted attacks against all cadres of the Palestine revolution. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar. How far have attempts gone to bring the dissenters back to the ranks of the Palestine army?

['Arafat] First [words indistinct]. This operation reminds us of the action Abu Nidal embarked upon in the past [passage indistinct] after the intensification of operations of which the Israeli enemy has complained. The Israeli enemy tried to [passage indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

['Arafat] I am sorry to say that what is taking place in the Al-Biqa' is a continuation of what took place in Beirut, and what the Israeli army and forces could not achieve in Beirut these forces are trying to achieve in the Al-Biqa'. But as the Palestine revolution emerged victorious from Beirut, it will do so in the Al-Biqa'. It will come out healthier [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

AL-HAWADITH: 'Arafat Discusses Fatah Mutiny

PM300910 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 1 Jul 83 pp 20-22

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Zaki Shihab in Tripoli on 22 June]

[Excerpt] *Al-Hawadith*: What is the truth behind what is happening in the Fatah movement?

'Arafat: I wish you had not begun with a question about this subject because there are more important subjects, but it seems that you insist on beginning with this question. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened in Fatah, and, of course, it will not be the last. There have been previous attempts to secede from it, or split it, or even to revolt against it, such as the attempts by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], Naji 'Allush, Abu Yusuf al-Kayid, Abu Sayid, and others. Such phenomena often appear in revolutionary movements, but the serious point about the present phenomenon is that it is unfortunately closely linked to and associated with the Libyan regime. I am not the one who says this — it was Mu'ammar himself who said it when he stood up and spoke about the Palestinian revolution as if he wanted to settle scores with it because we are the only witnesses to the Arab treason when we, together with our Lebanese allies, lost in southern Lebanon and in Beirut. Some people try to get rid of witnesses who could prove their conspiracy and their impotence. But let everybody know that this revolution is a giant, and nobody should think that his money is more precious than our blood.

But what is even more serious is the fact that Libyan interference was not alone; there was also interference by Syrian organs, which, as you know, helped and instigated this [dissident] group from the beginning. When the mutinous military operation they carried out in Al-Biqa' failed and was curtailed within the 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar and As-Suwayri area, which is a small spot close to the Syrian borders and in the midst of the Syrian army units, they [the Syrians] turned our military depots and workshops over to them, despite the fact that these workshops, depots, and offices, under the agreement between the Palestinian resistance and the Syrian authorities, should after the departure from Beirut remain under the protection of the "Fedayeen Control Corp" [ad-dabitah al-fida'iyah], which is responsible for their safety.

This operation took place despite the fact that, as everybody knows, nobody can carry arms inside Damascus. [as published]

We have tried to overcome this situation but Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent his tanks and soldiers — estimated at one reinforced battalion — to stand with Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] in an attempt to take control of our positions. The attempt failed despite their tanks.

Today something even more serious happened. The Syrians became directly involved after the mutiny and the attempt to seek the help of [PFLP-GC leader] Ahmad Jibril and some of his men — though not all of them — failed. I still have faith in every Palestinian and Arab who carries arms with us. After the attempt to seek the assistance of the Libyans, as I said, we were surprised by Syrian tanks and the Syrian Army, together with Ahmad Jibril, the Libyans, and the rest of those who want to secede from Fatah, attacking some of our bases around Al-Masna'. Every Lebanese and Syrian knows that Al-Masna'. Every Lebanese and Syrian knows that Al-Masna' is a staging point for the Syrian forces. How, therefore, can a staging point be allowed to become a launching point for an attack on our forces? But when the Syrian tanks began to advance the picture started to become clear.

From the beginning I tried not to talk about this subject. We used to say that certain Syrian organs are behind the mutineers. I still belive so. For this reason today I sent a personal message to

President al-Asad appealing to him, as we stand with Syria in the same trench in the face of Israeli military threats to both of us, to prevent this stab in the back. For this reason I wrote to him praying him to intervene personally to stop what is happening.

Al-Hawadith: Did you not take the matter lightly when you said that what had happened inside the movement had been brought under control?

'Arafat: Of course things were under control inside the movement. The fact that the Revolutinary Council met was the best evidence. It succeeded in these difficult circumstances. Some 53 of its members attended, 10 were absent, 3 were on missions, 4 were unable to enter Syria because of matters relating to their passports, 2 were ill, and 1 was absent. [as published] Thus the Revolutionary Council succeeded and came out with its clear political statement. It put its confidence in the Central Committee, assigned it a major responsibility, and entrusted it with solving the problem however it deems fitting and beneficial to the movement. On this occasion I must tell you something, which is that from the beginning we were and still are anxious to maintain dialogue, a democratic dialogue. But to open fire on us in Damascus when, with the help of the Fedayeen Control Corp, our offices and depots were seized and when yesterday, with the help of the Libyan and Syrian units, fire was opened on us — this is unacceptable. I consider what happened and is happening to be not an internal action but an Arab action involving Arab interference in Fatah and the Palestinian revolution. As I have already told you, once they sent Abu Sayid against us, another time a man called Naji 'Allush, and yet another time Abu Nidal. As I said, this is not the first time that the revolution has faced such a thing. It I were to relate to you our problems, they are many. Such incidents are too numerous to recount. But this time things are more acute than ever. Our situation and position following the departure from Beirut are being exploited. It is an exploitation of the suffering, hardships, starvation, and dispersion of people. We have emerged from Beirut the battle after the loss of 72,000 martyrs and wounded, the majority of whom were children and women. We have 300,000 dispersed persons. We have fighters who left their places and homes, which were destroyed. We have forces distributed among nine Arab countries. It is indeed a mean exploitation of such sufferings. Therefore when I said that it (the mutiny movement) was brought under control I meant what I said. As for Arab interference, it was not the first nor will it be the last. But winds cannot move a mountain.

Al-Hawadith: You have enumerated the attempts by Syria...

'Arafat: Not only the Syrians but also the Arabs. If I were to tell you about the Arab attempts, they are numerous. Some of the persons were prompted by Syrian organs and others were not.

Al-Hawadith: It appears from what you say that there are constant attempts to split the Fatah movement. If this is the case why did you issue joint statements with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad affirming understanding, coordination, and common destiny?

'Arafat: By God, go and ask them that question.

Al-Hawadith: How far can it be said that the rift in Fatah can be mended?

'Arafat: Do not exaggerate the problem within Fatah. Fatah's name is being used, and so is the Fatah organization and some of the persons who were in Fatah. No more and no less. Fatah is a whole number that cannot be divided or subtracted; it can only be added. It anybody thinks that he can corner Fatah inside Shtawrah, As-Suwayrah, or 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar, I take pity on him. The United States and its leader Reagan have been unable to throttle Fatah. Can some nobodies corner us in 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar? Some people are really very shortsighted. We are a tough and a principal component in the equation. Let them understand that.

Al-Hawadith: In the light of what happened at the Revolutionary Council meeting, are there any thoughts of creating a new Palestinian structure?

'Arafat: No new structure. We agreed at the Aden meeting that the next meeting, that is, the one held yesterday (Tuesday), which continued until dawn today (Wednesday), be devoted to discussing Fatah internal affairs. In fact committees have been set up.

Al-Hawadith: What is the effect of what happened in Al-Biqa' and in Damascus on Fatah's role on the local, Arab, and international levels?

'Arafat: I do not want to be arrogant; I am a realistic man. There is no doubt that what happened has affected the entire Palestinian revolution. What is most serious about it is the media publicity and the media exaggeration of what happened and the Arab protection given [to the mutiny]. For instance, in 40 days some 442 articles have been written in U.S. newspapers alone. What does this mean and what is the cause of it? What does this mean? It is a tremendous media campaign — prepared in advance — to publicize this conspiracy. We should understand this.

Al-Hawadith: Some observers say that what has happened to the movement was tantamount to pressure to force it to adopt a stand in favor of the Syrian regime. What is your opinion?

'Arafat: I would like to tell you something: If anybody thinks that he can bring pressure to bear on the Palestinian revolution he is wrong. We, as we said at the PNC, maintain that our freedom of decision is something sacrosanct. We will not allow anybody to jeopardize it.

Al-Hawadith: The mutineers blame you for acting singlehandedly in matters of money and decisionmaking.

'Arafat: The only thing that nobody can criticize me about is money. They know, as others know, that I am the only one who does not receive a single penny from this revolution. On the contrary, they know where I obtained the money I accumulated. If your house is built of glass you do not throw stones at others. I am the only one who does not receive any allocations. Besides I have nobody to spend money on. I have the Palestinian revolution. I have all the sons of Palestine. They come first. This is

part of the campaign to slander the revolution, a campaign whose aim is to stop the aid from the Arab countries. These [allegations] are like paid advertisements. Those who make them are implementing a plan that is not only aimed at Yasir 'Arafat or the Fatah organization but also aimed at the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution.

Al-Hawadith: What aabout what is being said about the mismanagement of funds and decisions?

'Arafat: They are living in contradictions.

Al-Hawadith: You pledged to the Lebanese Government not to enter its territory after leaving Beirut. Why did you come back?

'Arafat: If you return we return; they have returned and so we returned. [as published]

Al-Hawadith: How?

'Arafat: In Sabra and Shatila they reneged on their promises. So I returned. The [Palestinian] Research Center [in Beirut was closed down]. There have been massacres in the south— Is there anything to stop me? If I have a problem with my forces or problems with our people I must be beside them. I have... [sentence left incomplete] If we were to talk about agreements, there is an agreement signed by Philip Habib providing for the protection of camps. Why did he not protect them?

I handed the city over to the government, not to Sharon. They entered the city in collusion with the United States. They killed children. Where are the written agreements that clearly provide for the safety of the camps?

Al-Hawadith: If Syria decides to enter into negotiations with Lebanon will you join those negotiations?

'Arafat: The Lebanese Government did not ask me this question that I should answer it.

Al-Hawadith: What if they do ask you?

'Arafat: Are you authorized to ask me this question?

Al-Hawadith: Was your departure from Lebanon a Syrian or a Palestinian decision?

'Arafat: A Palestinian decision. I was elected to protect the Palestinian decision. When I feel that I can no longer protect this decision I will not remain in my position for one moment. In which case I will tell my comrades: I hereby return to you what you entrusted me with; look for someone else to protect the decision.

Al-Hawadith: Are there any contacts between you and the Lebanese state?

'Arafat: There was a joint committee, but this committee did not continue its work.

Al-Hawadith: Why?

'Arafat: Ask the Lebanese Government.

Al-Hawadith: What, in principle, do you think of the idea of entrusting the task of protecting the camps to the UN forces?

'Arafat: That was one of our conditions before leaving Beirut.

Al-Hawadith: Is there any particular formula for such protection?

'Arafat: Are your questions official? When they are I will give you my official answer.

Al-Hawadith: What has become of the negotiations regarding the captives and the detainees?

'Arafat: They, regrettably, have been impeded by Ahmad Jibril by a Libyan decision. He does not want 5,800 detainees in Al-Ansar camp and 1,000 detainees in the occupied territory to come out. He is making a trade of these people's pain and sufferings. It is a known fact that the detainees are Fatah members, although rather than say Fatah I say the Palestinian revolution. Those detainees belonging to his [Jibril's] group got there by mistake.

Al-Hawadith: What is the story of your meeting with Brzezinski?

'Arafat: I met him accidentally during the Algiers celebrations but only exchanged greetings with him, no more, no less.

Al-Hawadith: Political circles are talking about an Egyptian plan to invite you to move your headquarters to Cairo, form a government in exile, and concentrate on the political struggle because military struggle under these circumstances is impossible. What do you say?

'Arafat: By God, I have not heard this story except from you. Where did you get this information?

Al-Hawadith: From certain politicians.

'Arafat: They did not tell me about it.

Al-Hawadith: How true are the reports about a Palestinian delegation's visit to Egypt with the aim of moving your headquarters to Cairo?

'Arafat: That is not true.

Al-Hawadith: Do you not believe that the situation calls for an Arab summit conference?

'Arafat: I have called for an Arab summit conference.

Al-Hawadith: Do you think that a meeting is possible?

'Arafat: I believe that a meeting must be held urgently because the situation in the Arab region is serious and is deteriorating.

As you can see, there is the bad Gulf situation, the situation in Lebanon, the situation in the occupied territory; there are economic issues in the region; there is the Iraqi-Iranian war; and, finally, there is the oil slick.

Al-Hawadith: It has been said that you were forced to stop the negotiations with Jordan after having participated in writing and having approved the draft agreement.

'Arafat: I did not approve it. I negotiated. I am a democratic man. I told His Majesty King Husayn: You can approve but I am neither a king nor a president. I am the PLO chairman and must therefore refer back to my brothers. Otherwise, if I had approved it why did I go to Kuwait to attend the meeting (of the Central Committee)? To answer the other part of your question, I was not forced to sever relations. On the contrary, I was surprised by Jordan's rejection of the proposal we submitted to the king. "To this day I still do not know the reason for the rejection." [quotation marks as published]

Al-Hawadith: Authorization?

'Arafat: No, no, no. It is not like that. I still say what I say and know the dimensions of what I say.

Al-Hawadith: What about approval of the Reagan plan?

'Arafat: No. Our views were clear. We insist that our dealings and all our contacts should be based on the Fes plan, which was approved by us, by Jordan, and by the Arabs. Fortunately, it was the first Arab plan to be approved unanimously. So how can we abandon this Arab consensus and cling only to what the enemy offers. I also say that we should not say yes to the Reagan plan even tactically, let alone strategically. Why? I, of course, told the Jordanians: If you want me to say yes to Reagan at the beginning of the road and if every negotiation is to be followed by concessions here and there, what would the end be? As I said, even tactics are not allowed.

Al-Hawadith: What prevented your meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdahfi in Yemen?

'Arafat: I did not plan it on my part.

Al-Hawadith: What about him?

'Arafat: I do not know.

Al-Hawadith: What is the story of your agreement to suspend media campaigns?

'Arafat: That was the result of efforts made by my brother [YAR President] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. I arrived in Yemen at 0430. As soon as I arrived at the guest palace for some rest President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih contacted me and invited me to attend the exercises which were being staged at the time. So I went there. While we were there the president received word that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had arrived. The president left me to receive him. He also asked me, or rather gave me the honor of representing him at the graduation of a cadet force — "As-saiqah"class. He later told me that during his meeting with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the latter called for a halt to the media campaigns and for a medium level Palestinian-Libyan meeting, but none of it saw the light.

Al-Hawadith: Who broke the agreement?

'Arafat: At least it was not me. He deludes himself when he moves his tanks in Al-Biqa' and when he dreams of destroying the Palestinian revolution.

Al-Hawadith: According to Egyptian officials, Egypt's call for recognition of Israel is objectively justified. They stress that it may be futile to play this card at a later date. What do you think?

'Arafat: The people of Mecca know their affairs best. [a proverb]

Al-Hawadith: How do you view France's refusal to host the international conference on the Palestinian question?

'Arafat: We view this matter objectively. We discussed the matter with French officials and they asked us to understand their internal conditions, especially the demonstrations. So, on the basis of our good relations with them, we stopped the moves to hold the conference in France.

Al-Hawadith: You have recently visited Romania. In this connection some diplomats have said that the Romanian president was "cooking up" something in preparation for a settlement in the region.

'Arafat: My recent visit had nothing to do with that at all, but we did discuss with the Romanian president the Middle East situation and and the firm Romanian position, frequently stated by him, regarding the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent state. This is a firm Romanian position.

Al-Hawadith: In view of the current circumstances, what does the future hold for the Palestinian cause?

'Arafat: Without doubt, these days are crucial, delicate, and serious. We must be extremely vigilant, cautious, and alert.

Al-Hawadith: What about Fatah's future, bearing in mind what it is going through now?

'Arafat: Nobody whatsoever can shake Fatah or tamper with it. They may be able to cause some problems, but we are used to that. We had problems before and we solved them. God willing, no greater problems will face it.

Al-Hawadith: If you were to address the mutineers, what would you say?

'Arafat: I would tell them to consult their consciences and stop tampering with what is sacred.

Al-Hawadith: You have been coming to Tripoli frequently. Have you made it your permanent headquarters?

'Afafat: I will ask you a question. Have you and I met in Tripoli?

Al-Hawadith: In the Tripoli area.

'Arafat: We are 15 km from Tripoli. I am not staying in Tripoli. I am visiting the area for 1 or 2 days, after which I will go elsewhere.

Al-Hawadith: What do you call the transfer of the information offices — radio, paper, and news agency — to Tripoli?

'Arafat: This is an old decision. These sections should have branches here, that is all.

Al-Hawadith: What is your opinion of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement?

'Arafat: We have already stated our opinion.

Al-Hawadith: In the place of the Lebanese negotiator what would you have done?

'Arafat: I would have referred the matter to the Arabs.

Al-Hawadith: It was referred to the Arabs but there was no reply.

'Arafat: I had no share in a reply as you call it, and when I say refer it to the Arabs I know what I am talking about, and let the Arabs shoulder their responsibilities. May God give you good health. I have some contacts to make.

Al-Hawadith: Thank you.

'Arafat Reportedly To Return to Lebanon

JN300925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jun (INA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* has cited a Palestinian source close to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as saying that 'Arafat will very shortly return to Tripoli and Al-Biqa', where his forces are stationed.

The source indicated that the Palestinian officials who are currently in the Tunisian capital to take part in Palestinian meetings which began yesterday with the PLO Executive Committee meeting, agree that 'Arafat should not return to Damascus or even meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The source said that Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, can easily get out of Al-Biqa' despite the Syrian regime's obstacles and decision to prevent him from entering Syria. He added that the Fatah leadership may issue a communique calling on its forces to withdraw from Syria to Al-Biqa' and Tripoli.

The source accused the Syrian regime of trying to split the PLO by forming a new Fatah leadership and a new Fatah central committee, and subsequently a new PLO.

PLO Executive Committee Members Leave for Tunis

JN300721 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* — Hamid Abu Sittah and Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee members, left Amman for Tunis yesterday morning at Yasir 'Arafat's invitation to participate in the PLO Executive Committee meetings to be held today.

'Arafat Presides Over Meetings in Tunis

LD300739 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO and commander-in-chief of the forces of the revolution, yesterday presided over intensified meetings in Tunis with the participation of the members of the Executive Committee, the chairmanship of the National Council, and members of the Fatah movement Central Committee.

These meetings, which went on until the early hours of this morning, were devoted to discussions of the military events in the Al-Biqa' Valley and the developments occuring on the Palestinian scene and their grave dimensions for the Palestinian revolution. These meetings were characterized by an atmosphere of understanding and anxiety for the independence of the Palestinian decision and the unity of PLO representation of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Participants expressed their appreciation for the wisdom of Mr Yasir 'Arafat in tackling the developments now taking place on the Palestinian scene.

Palestinian Figures To Meet With 'Arafat in Tunis

JN300723 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 30 Jun 83 p 21

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — Lawyer Yasir 'Amr, lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, Jerusalem Mayor Rawhi al-Khatib, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, 'Abd al-Majid Shuman, Lawyer 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, and lawyer Amin al-Hasan have been invited by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to meet with him in Tunis as part of 'Arafat's consultations with Palestinian figures and the PNC members on the events taking place in the Palestinian arena in Al-Biqa'.

These figures are expected to leave Amman for Tunis during the next 24 hours.

'Arafat, Perez de Cuellar Hold Talks in Tunis

LD291813 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, met this morning in Tunis with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who took part in a joint meeting of the Arab League and a UN delegation at the Arab League Headquarters in Tunis. The talks centered on the developments of the Palestine problem and the international

conference on Palestine scheduled for August in Geneva. They also discussed the deteriorating conditions in occupied Palestine and the inhumane and illegal practices by the Zionist forces of occupation against man and land.

Brother 'Ammar also received Brothers Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimah, the exiled mayors of Halhul and Hebron. They briefed Brother 'Ammar on the results of their tour of the United States, Nicaragua, and Britain.

Yesterday Brother 'Ammar paid a brief visit to Algeria, accompanied by brothers [names indistinct], members of the Fatah Central Committee, during which he had talks with a number of Algerian brothers, foremost President Chadli Bendjedid.

Morocco To Renew Call for Arab Summit
LD291752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Rabat 29 Jun (KUNA) — A high-level diplomatic source said today that Morocco will renew the invitation for convening an Arab summit to discuss the developments of the Middle East situation in light of the Palestinian-Syrian difference. In a statement to KUNA the source said that a quick Moroccan move on this will begin this weekend. It pointed out that the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, will arrive here in the next few days to conduct talks with Moroccan officials and follow up the latest developments of the situation.

Morocco called for the convening of the third Fez summit last April.

The source gave no other details.

King Hassan II Sends Message to 'Arafat
LD292017 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1942 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Rabat, 29 Jun (KUNA) — KUNA's correspondent here has learned that the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II, has sent his adviser, Mr Ahmed Bensouda, to Tunis today carrying a personal message to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat.

A diplomatic source told KUNA earlier today that Morocco will begin action to convene a comprehensive Arab summit in order to discuss the recent developments in the Middle East situation and the Syrian-Palestinian dispute.

VOL Reports on Situation in Al-Biqa' 30 June
NC300757 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Acute tension continued in the Al-Biqa', while intermittent clashes took place in a number of areas until early this morning. It is evident that the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group now control most of Fatah's armed positions. According to our Al-Biqa' correspondent, the forces' positions are as follows:

In the Darzaynun area, the Abu Musa forces took over the 'Azmi Ghazi farm position from the Fatah forces. In Ar-Rawdah, (?some positions fell to Fatah) as did the fuel station belonging to Mulhim al-Husayn in Ta'nayil, where roadblocks belonging to the Palestinian General Command were seen. The Abu Musa forces have also taken the Barr Ilyas-(Al-Fayda)-Az-Zayd Skaf groves road up to the Al-Basal factory.

At the approaches to Kafr Zabad in the Al-Fa'ur area, an armed ambush was set for some of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] men riding in a car. Three of the men were killed in the ambush.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat's group are in control of the Riyaq-(Tall Sarhun) line as well as the areas of Shtawrah, Jdita, Ta'labaya, and Sa'd Nayil. Fatah forces are present in Al-Marba'ah and Ghazzah up to the contact lines with the Israelis.

According to reports reaching us, the Syrian special forces have been reinforced in the Dayr al-Ahmar area, As-Sa'iqah men have been brought into Jdita, and Abu Jamal, who is responsible for Fatah in Dayr al-Ahmar, has joined the Abu Musa group.

Palestinian Spokesman Refutes Khaddam's Statement
JN292050 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source in the Palestinian revolution today replied to the statements made by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Al-Halim Khaddam at the Syrian People's Assembly session by expressing regret that the Syrian minister has resorted to contradictions and the falsification of facts in his explanation or justification of the decision to expel Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat from Syrian territory.

The source explained that the Syrian minister insists that the PLO and its leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] approve of Ronald Reagan's plan. The source added that this claim is rejected in part and parcel as the PNC resolutions are very clear and Khaddam knows them very well.

On the Al-Biqa' clashes, the Palestinian source rejected what Khaddam said that they are merely internal ones, stressing that the behavior of the special Syrian forces on the ground which are encircling the Fatah forces' positions and preventing the fighters from moving, refute this claim. He stressed the continued Syrian interference in the dispute currently taking place in Al-Biqa' and accused Syria of refusing the independent Palestinian decision-making which has been gained as a result of more than 100,000 martyrs, and which does not consist of merely an office in Damascus.

PLO Spokesman Denies Attributed Statements
JN292022 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In Tripoli, northern Lebanon, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, spokesman of the Fatah Palestinian movement [title as heard] has denied a statement attributed to him regarding Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] decision to end the rebels' problem militarily. He described the statement as fabricated.

Hinting about statements made today by one of the dissidents named Dr Ash-Shufani, 'Abd ar-Rahman said that the dissidents today made it clear that they were the ones who started the attack on Fatah forces in Ar-Rawdah, in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

Monte Carlo on Latest Developments in Fatah Dispute

JN291830 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] Extreme tension still prevails over the situation in western Al-Biqa' area since yesterday's clashes at dawn which resulted in the advance of the forces of Colonel Abu Musa — Yasir'Arafat's major opponent — on various axes. The latest reports say that clashes of various intensity took place on the Darzaynun-Riyaq Road. During these clashes, the Abu Musa group attacked 'Arafat's security center east of Kar Zabad township and are now in control of it. They also attacked one of 'Arafat's largest supply centers, west of (Tall Kfar Hawd) and managed to control it too. The Abu Musa group has set up a roadblock at the Majdal intersection while Yasir 'Arafat's forces have evacuated their positions in R'it and Dayr al-Gahzal and moved toward Wavell Camp in Ba'labakk. These are the latest reports from the dissidents sources.

On the political level, the official PFLP-GC [General Command] spokesman has denied once again all the reports which mentioned that the PFLP-GC forces participated in the raging battles. The PFLP-GC, however, warned that patience has its limits.

Col Abu Musa, the leader of the opponents, was cited as saying that he has received a warning from the Syrian forces that they will open fire on his forces if they do not refrain from using weapons. At the same time, Khalil al-Wazir was cited as saying that the fighting excludes the possibility of reaching any settlement.

On the political level too, Nimr Salih and Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, two opposition leaders, vehemently accused Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], and Nayif Hawatimah. Col Abu Khalid told our radio that any mediation by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine is rejected. Abu Musa was cited, too, as saying that he excludes the possibility of mediation.

On the diplomatic level, ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti left Damascus for Tunis today through Jidda to meet with Yasir 'Arafat after meeting in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and twice with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Chatti also met with Faruq Qaddumi twice yesterday evening and since his arrival in Damascus met with a delegation from Nimr Salih's group. These are Qadri and Abu Khalid. He also met with Nayif Hawatimah, 'Isam al-Qadi, and George Habash.

Chatti told our radio that he will continue his mission and that he will meet with Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis. He did not rule out the possibility of holding talks with Saudi officials.

Additional Report

JN292035 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] WAFA today accused Syria of supporting the dissidents.

WAFA said: Our masses know that the Syrian regime is the one which is waging the battle against the Palestinian revolution and committing massacres against its forces. WAFA also accused the Syrian special units of organizing the transportation of dissident commando groups to the areas where the fighting is raging in Al-Biqa'.

A responsible Palestinian source in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, said that a Syrian officer replied to the protest made by some Fatah officials by saying: We are following orders. We have not received any orders preventing the dissidents from moving freely on the roads which they control.

The Palestinian source added that the dissidents and their allies, that is As-Sa'iqah, which is pro-Syrian, and the PFLP-GC are massing their forces in the Ba'labakk area in preparation for a new attack.

Journalists in Al-Biqa' today saw Colonel Abu Musa, one of the opposition leaders, occupying the office of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, in Darzaynun. Signs of the shelling could be seen on the walls of the office and Abu Musa was smiling to the journalists while his men were arranging his new office.

On the other hand, will-informed Palestinian sources in Al-Biqa' have stated that the envoys sent by Saudi Arabia and Algeria returned to their countries without any result because President Hafiz al-Asad has not moved from his position.

The sources added that Syria and Yasir 'Arafat opponents will not show any flexibility before they secure complete control in Al-Biqa'.

WAFA said that the Syrian security forces have arrested some 600 Palestinians in wake of the demonstrations which took place in Al-Yarmuk Camp in the Damascus suburb in support for 'Arafat.

The PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] issued a statement in Damascus cautioning against the destructive consequences which threaten the Palestinian revolution in the event that fighting among the Palestinians continues.

The statement called on the Palestinian fighters to give top priority to democratic dialogue, suspend all kind of escalation, and direct guns toward the Zionist enemy.

After referring to the importance of the commitment to safeguard the unity of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO by all the Palestinian factions, the statement called for pursuing the struggle for a democratic reform within the institutions of the Palestinian revolution in such a manner that would achieve a commitment to a course hostile to U.S. schemes and would

guarantee the implementation of the organizational plan for Palestinian unity as adopted by the PNC in its 1979 session and which referred to the collective character of the leadership and the democratic and independent character of the Palestinian decisionmaking.

Clashes Between Fatah Groups in Al-Biqa' Continue

PLO Radio on Military Situation

JN291838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Groups of the black gangs comprising Ahmad Jibril's elements, elements of the Libyan battalion in the Al-Biqa' and some other mercenaries resumed their attacks on some of our positions today and last night under the protection of the units of Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa'.

Groups of those linked to the Libyan regime and Ahmad Jibril's gangs managed, with the help of the Syrian forces, to establish their own presence in the old military administration office on the highway controlled by the Syrian Forces.

Meanwhile, the Jibril's gangs bolstered their presence around Ar-Rawdah and the surrounding fields and erected roadblocks, backed by a Libyan support, particularly on the approaches of Al-Marj-Barr Ilyas and the main highway axis. Meanwhile, the Syrian forces opened fire on our positions in these areas.

As a result of yesterday's battles, 15 of our forces were martyred, including hero martyr Halim, the official in charge of the liberation movements bureau in the Fatah movement.

Our forces in all their positions confronted the black gangs and managed to protect these positions. Our forces also attacked the roadblocks erected by the gangs. They also destroyed a Libyan tank on the intersection of 'Abbud farm.

The Palestine Liberation Army's Ash-Shaqif forces continue to hold their positions in Ar-Rawdah are despite the Syrian siege imposed on these forces and the Syrian forces' help to facilitate the movements of Ahmad Jibril's gangs and those linked to the Libyan regime.

In light of this dangerous escalation of the situation, the Fatah leadership in Shtawrah held an emergency meeting with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance factions to study the situation. The participants reconfirmed their stand and readiness to support Fatah.

The statements made by Ahmad Jibril's gangs and the other mercenaries that they have occupied several Fatah postions are completely untrue.

Reports indicate that it has become certain that all the elements led by Ahmad Jibril are not Palestinian. Our forces' situation is good on all axes.

Dissidents Capture Hospital

NC291735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1722 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Palestinian clashes have resumed in Al-Biqa', particularly in Barr Ilyas where the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa al-Muragha] group have taken control of a Fatah hospital in the township. Fatah armed men have set up three roadblocks in the Al-Baydah quarter near the onion factory between Barr Ilyas and Zahlah to check identity cards and search cars.

'Arafat's Forces Reinforcing Positions

JN300625 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Reports received from Lebanon's Al-Biqa' this morning indicate that 'Arafat's loyal forces are reinforcing their fortifications in Ba'labakk and that there are great fears of an attack on the loyalists' positions in Barr Ilyas near Shtawrah.

A loyalist official stressed that the transfer of clashes to Barr Ilyas will lead to a carnage because the loyalist forces will defend their positions regardless of the price.

Fatah Major Joins Dissidents

NC300645 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] It has been learned that Abu Jamal, a major in the Fatah movement, has joined the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group together with eight men. They have joined the dissidents' positions in Majdalun and Hawsh Bardah.

A pro-'Arafat Palestinian official has emphasized that if the dissidents wish to attack Barr Ilyas, this could lead to a massacre because the loyalists have decided to fight to the end. The official pointed out that the dissidents and the Arab regimes supporting them seek to remove the Fatah organization from the whole of the Al-Biqa' but, he added, this is an unrealistic dream. He emphasized that Syria will suffer a heavy loss of life if it carries out its operation, and it will be very difficult for it to succeed.

WAFA Cited on Syrian Campaign

JN291207 Amman Sawt ash-Sha'b in Arabic 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — WAFA has learned that the Syrian regime intends to perpetrate a new campaign against the Palestinian revolution and its positions in Al-Biqa' and abroad.

WAFA said that it has been informed by knowledgeable sources that the Syrian president has given the green light to Abu Nidal's group to launch a series of military operations against the PLO's offices abroad to liquidate their directors and cadres by means of terrorism, assassination, and violence.

WAFA said that Abu Nidal made a series of contacts with various pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan parties to coordinate steps for

such acts. The agency pointed out that such acts will most likely be carried out against the organization's offices abroad, particularly in the Arab countries and called for caution in this regard.

Libyans, Syrians Join Sa'id Musa
NC291242 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1227 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, a Syrian position in the (Al-Busaydah) area in Al-Biqa' simultaneously shelled 'Arafat and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] positions during the recent battles. The reports add that 400 Libyans, some Syrian nationalists, and remnants of Ahmad Al-Khatib's group joined the Abu Musa fighters in the past few hours, and that they have deployed in the horse breeding farm in Al-Biqa'.

It has also been learned that the Black September group is preparing to carry out terrorist operations and assassinations against Syria and its sympathizers. At a time when some Fatah leaders have cast doubts about the intentions of Abu Ahmad Isma'il [not further identified], it has been stated that there have already been two attempts on his life.

Lebanese Leftists Support Fatah
NC291606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Following the escalation of the military situation by the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa al-Muragha] group and its allies, the Fatah command held an emergency meeting in the Shtawrah area with the members of the Lebanese leftist movement, which expressed its readiness to stand on Fatah's side. It was agreed during the meeting to contact Syrian Brigadier General Muhammad Ghanim [ADF intelligence chief] so he can define his stance on the Syrian forces participation in the fighting against Fatah and to thus foil the actions of the Abu Musa and Ahmad Jibril movements.

PFLP, DFLP Reportedly Smuggle Arms to Beirut
NC291250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] It has been learned that the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] have been smuggling arms, particularly rockets, from northern Lebanon into Beirut through the meat trucks coming from Turkey.

Greek Ship Unloads Arms for Fatah in Tripoli
NC291606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A Greek ship arrived in Tripoli port from Cyprus a few days ago. It unloaded weapons and ammunition for Fatah. It has been learned that the weapons have been stored ina the Nahr al-Barid camp.

Fatah Dissidents Warned To Stop Fighting
NC291634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1620 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The military movements continued in Al-Biqa' today. There were several clashes creating an atmosphere of high tension in the area.

The Fatah dissidents claim that their forces are now surrounding the areas of Kafr Zabad and (Al-'Arbid) in western Al-Biqa' and that they have captured the last Fatah stronghold in Darzaynun — the Abu Jihad center.

Damascus quoted Abu Musa [Musa Sa'id Muragha] as saying that he has received a warning from the Syrian forces that they will open fire on his forces if they do not stop using the weapons.

Over 600 Palestinians Reportedly Arrested in Syria
NC291920 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1755 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A Palestinian source in Tripoli has affirmed that over the last few days the Syrian security services have arrested over 600 Palestinians at the Al-Yarmuk camp in the outskirts of Damascus.

The source said that the arrests followed demonstrations in the camp in support of Yasir 'Arafat a day after his expulsion from Syria. It further affirmed that 30 people were wounded when security forces opened fire on the demonstrators, and that 40 Fatah officials were arrested yeasterday alone.

Khalil al-Wazir on Syrian Intervention in Dispute
LD292301 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, confirmed that our bases were still being besieged by Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' and that all supply roads to these bases have been cut off by the Syrian forces. This announcement came in a press conference held by Brother Abu Jihad last night at Al-Bardawi camp, northeast of Tripoli.

Brother Abu Jihad excluded the possibility of reaching any settlement between the Syrian regime and the Palestinian resistance. This regime has closed all doors to any settlement or solution to this artificial dispute and each time we tried to enter into a dialogue the other side cut it off. Brother Abu Jihad confirmed that the attitude of Fatah, and the Palestinian revolution in general, is to confront all these conspiracies and challenges which face us at this stage. He also confirmed that we shall remain in our bases in Lebanon, struggling and fighting in defense of our existence and the existence of our revolution.

Brother Abu Jihad referred to the Syrian regime's backing for the forces of the agent Ahmad Jibril and the [words indistinct] in Fatah. He explained that during the clashes which took place on Monday and Tuesday in the Al-Biqa', the Syrian forces intervened to back the dissenting forces and cut off the road connect-

ing Ba'labakk and Bayt Janun, in order to prevent the arrival of supplies to the forces of the Palestinian revolution.

On another level, a responsible Palestinian source in Tripoli, capital of Lebanon's northern province, said that the Syrian state security apparatuses and intelligence attacked the Palestinian Al-Yarmuk camp in a suburb of Damascus last night, and arrested 600 Palestinian citizens after the protest demonstrations which broke out following the recent Syrian decision concerning the expulsion of the brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The source said that the Syrian security apparatuses arrested 40 suspect cadres from Fatah, including Brother Abu Faruq, secretary of Fatah at the camp. The source explained that during the latest demonstration in the camp 30 citizens were hit by bullets from the Syrian men of oppression. It is still not known whether any of them were killed.

Al-Wazir Refutes SANA Statements on Fighting

JN291748 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has held a press conference in Tripoli, northern Lebanon. He asserted that the Palestinian revolution forces are still holding to their positions and that the military statements carried by SANA are not true.

JANA: Al-Wazir Flees North From Al-Biqa'

LD291921 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, Ramadan 19, June 29 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Lebanese security forces have said that Khalil al-Wazir, 'Arafat assistant, had fled from the Al-Biqa' to Tripoli in the north after the new revolutionary movement within Fatah had totally controlled all Fatah positions in the Al-Biqa'. Khalil al-Wazir explained his escape by saying that he had attempted to prevent the conflict spreading outside the Al-Biqa'.

Palestinian Official on Fatah Crisis Deadlock

GF291400 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 29 Jun 83 PP1, 15

[*Al-Khalij* Dispatch from Kuwait]

[Excerpt] A Palestinian official told *Al-Khalij* yesterday that the crisis witnessed by the Fatah movement has reached a deadlock and all the Palestinian mediations have completely failed with Abu Musa's group which imposed unrealistic demands that cannot be achieved because they essentially mean an end of the present structure of the Fatah movement. The source said that Abu Musa's group rejected a proposal calling for its participation in a committee preparing for the convening of the movement's general congress, which would include in its membership the secretary of the congress, the secretary of the Revolutionary Council and secretary of the Executive Committee Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf.

The official revealed the final position of Abu Musa's group which is calling for the dissolution of the Fatah Executive Committee and reforming it equally from the Fatah leadership and Abu Musa's group to be responsible for the affairs of the movement and to prepare for a general congress to be held 6 months after the formation of the executive committee. The official affirmed to *Al-Khalij* that written invitations were sent to all the members of the council who support Abu Musa, including Abu Musa himself, Abu Salih, Qadri, Lieutenant Colonel Ziyad, Lieutenant Colonel Abu R'ad and Abu Khalid.

The Palestinian official said that matters are out of the control of Abu Musa and his group and that their return to the Fatah movement within the organizational framework of the movement has become more difficult because the escalation of propaganda by the disputing sides made things more complicated. The Palestinian official affirmed to *Al-Khalilj* that some of the military operations which took place in Al-Biqa' recently were attributed to Abu Musa's group. He said that the group cannot deny responsibility for these operations for many considerations, the most important of which is the group's assessment of the nature of the situation in the region and specific Arab positions.

KUWAIT

Official Denies U.S. Interception of Aircraft

GF300934 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jun (QNA) — 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, has utterly denied reports that U.S. war planes have intercepted a Kuwaiti civil airplane near the Libyan shores.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* today, the minister said the Kuwaiti airplane that stopped over in Libya on a flight from Tunisia to Kuwait arrived in Kuwait on time.

The official Libyan news agency yesterday reported that U.S. war planes intercepted a Kuwaiti passenger airplane Boeing 707 after taking off from the airport of the Libyan capital.

Eritrean Leader Condemns Ethiopian Plan

LD291902 Kuwait KUNA in English 1638 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, June 29 (KUNA) — A top Eritrean leader Wednesday condemned the Ethiopian plan to divide Eritrea into three provinces on sectarian and tribal basis as a prelude to liquidate the Eritrean cause.

In a statement to KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY the head of the Central Council of the People's Liberation Forces of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF-PLF], Othman Saleh Sebbi warned that after dividing Eritrea the Ethiopian Government will annex two of those provinces to Ethiopia while the third will remain alone, with the aim of liquidating Eritrea as [word indistinct].

Sebbi said in his statement that the plan had been rejected by the Eritrean people since 1945 when [word indistinct] which was controlling Eritrea, tried to divide [word indistinct] between Sudan and Ethiopia.

The statement disclosed that Ethiopia is currently preparing its 8th military offensive against the Eritrean revolution to be launched early next year after securing a huge number of troops. [Words indistinct] seventh military offensive is still being waged against the Eritreans, at present, however he added without hinting at the proceeds of the fighting in the now 22-year-old war.

The statement called for relief aid for one million Eritreans who are starving due to the drought saying that mortality rate among children had reached a peak of 40 percent [words indistinct] and diseases which children are suffering from in the war-torn Eritrea.

OMAN

Qabus Stresses Continuing Need for U.S. Support

GF291130 Kuwait Arab Times in English 28 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] London, June 27 (KUNA) — Oman still needs its military facility agreement with the Americans as a back-up, despite plans for a GCC Rapid Deployment Force, according to Sultan Qabus. In an interview in the London-based *Middle East* magazine, the Omani ruler [said]: "We must recognize that we are small countries with small defence forces.

"We can defend ourselves against an enemy whose strength is equal to ours. But, if we are overwhelmed, we would be kidding ourselves if we said that we can do things on our own," he added. "Oman will not go back on its decision to give the Americans military facilities, because we need to have an agreement with our friends so that we can fall back on them if the need arises."

The joint GCC ground force exercises planned for October were "designed to familiarise ourselves with each other's communications systems and the way we operate. It is important to have better understand on the military field than we do now," Qabus explained.

The GCC was also "thinking very seriously" about an integrated air-defence system. But "this is not something we can rush into, otherwise we will make a lot of mistakes," he said.

A statement is expected soon on diplomatic relations between Oman and South Yemen, but the new relationship with Aden would not affect the decision to grant military facilities to the American Rapid Deployment Force.

QATAR

Amir Receives Letter From Jordanian King

GF291033 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Doha, 29 Jun (WAKH) — The Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received a letter from His Majesty King Husayn, monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The letter was delivered by Jordanian Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, when he was received by the amir of Qatar in the presence of 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, Qatari minister of information, today.

The QATARI NEWS AGENCY reported that the letter pertains to the current developments in the Arab arena, a number of issues of mutual interest and ways of bolstering bilateral relations. The Jordanian minister left Doha after delivering the letter following a short visit to Qatar lasting several hours.

SAUDI ARABIA

Commentary Praises UN-Arab League Conference

LD300301 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The conference for cooperation between the Arab League and the United Nations and its agencies, organizations and bodies has opened in Tunis to discuss ways of consolidating the means of action and cooperation between the UN organization and the Arab League in all fields.

This conference, which is the first of its kind between the Arab and the international organizations, represents an Arab opportunity to develop future joint action with the international organization in a manner that would secure more positive attention by the United Nations towards the problems of the region, chiefly the Palestinian problem, which is considered the oldest problem discussed at the United Nations. Perhaps what helps to consolidate cooperation between the two organizations is the fact that their views on peace and international security stem from joint charters and laws which are based on the fact that this peace will not be attained until the peoples of the world including the Palestinian people, achieve their legitimate rights and live — like the rest of the peoples on the earth — within an independent state and on their own national land and soil.

Proceeding from the interest of the two parties in continuing to consolidate cooperation between them, the [UN] General Assembly issued its decision No 37/17 on 16 November 1982 emphasizing the desire to develop existing ties with the Arab League in all fields connected with the preservation of international peace and security and to cooperate in all possible ways to implement the UN resolutions relating to the Palestine question and the situation in the Middle East. Hence the importance of the joint conference between the United Nations and the Arab League, particularly with regard to the Palestinian question since the Arab League represents the collective Arab will — particularly in relation to the question of the Palestinian people — and endeavors to further the interests of its developing states which look forward to economic progress within the framework of joint Arab strategic economic action.

When talking about the role of the United Nations towards the Palestinian problem, one must underline two facts. The first is that this role is generally influenced by the stance of the great powers by virtue of their right to veto the Security Council's resolutions. In this connection, the observer notes the numerous stances of the United States, particularly those in which it objected to draft resolutions condemning Israel and its behavior in the region, a fact which encouraged Israel to launch more attacks against the states of the region.

The second fact is that although the international community had made many attempts to check the Israeli aggression and put an end to it before and after 1967, Israel defied any resolution passed by the United Nations or the Security Council or by any international organization condemning the Israeli attacks or upholding the legitimate Arab rights which have been usurped and [word indistinct].

Israel was not content with this; indeed it continues to violate the principles of international law and the UN Charter in a flagrant and [word indistinct] manner, disregarding the UN resolutions connected with Palestine and the Middle East passed by the United Nations over more than 34 years, a fact which prompted the General Assembly to declare in February 1982 that Israel's measures and behavior confirm that it was not a member who aspires peace.

Nevertheless the United Nations has made positive contributions on the level of events in the region through its international organizations, including the UNRWA, and IRC and the international peace-keeping force in southern Lebanon, in addition to the stances of the international organization condemning the Israeli attacks.

Thus the joint conference between the United Nations and the Arab League is considered an effective and positive step by the Arab League to consolidate ties with the international organization and discuss what further support could be achieved from the United Nations for our Arab causes — chiefly the question of the Palestinian people — to realize greater international understanding of the justice of the cause of this people, and to prepare for a more influential Arab role on the level of the various bodies of the international organization in keeping with the aspirations of the Arab nation that the United Nations make a greater contribution to establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

UAE

Dailies Criticize Intra-Fatah Fighting

GF290926 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jun (WAM) — The local newspapers continued to comment on the regrettable situation among the brothers-in-arms in Al-Biqa' on one hand and the tense situation caused by the Syrian-Palestinian disagreement on the other. The newspapers concurred on the necessity of not resorting to arms to resolve the dispute and following a democratic course to solve all problems and prepare for confronting the enemy in this region.

The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* editorially asked: "In whose interest is what is going on in the Arab arena and particularly what is going on in the arena of inter-Palestinian and Palestinian-Syrian disagreements on Lebanese territory?"

Al-Ittihad called upon the belligerent parties to resort to methods and rules previously accepted by all parties on the outset of conflict, namely: discounting the resort to arms in resolving the conflict; affirming that 'Arafat's command of Fatah and the PLO is irreplaceable; pursuing a democratic method in solving all problems; and combatively preparing for confronting the enemy in this highly sensitive region.

Under the headline "These Are Pre-Islamic Manners," the newspaper *Al-Khalij* said: It is not the habit of strugglers to shoot and bomb each other while the enemy that usurped the homeland and caused all disasters is a few meters away from them watching the unjustifiable bloodshed through his binoculars.

Al-Khalij finally affirmed that what is going on in Al-Biqa' has nothing to do with Palestine or the Arabs. It said: "The manners of those causing, covering up and kindling the events are ugly pre-Islamic manners."

Under the headline, "Who Is Responsible for This Bloodshed?" the newspaper *Al-Wahdah* described the Al-Biqa' events as a massacre that cannot be overlooked, "because forces deprived of

all conditions of movement and freedom of using arms are being massacred in their bases while statements calling for the unity of the Palestinians are uttered loud and accusations against Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades holding them responsible for what is taking place in Al-Biqa' are made.

The newspaper *Al-Bayan* expressed hope that the events taking place in the region and the disagreements which afflict the Arab and Palestinian ranks will not distract them from the new danger represented by the Zionist enemy's trend to consecrate the occupation of Lebanon and establish the so-called security zone, "which means the imposition of a new and permanent de facto situation illustrated by seizing Lebanese territory from north Palestine to the Al-Litani River."

The newspaper *Al-Fajr* called for a substantial solution in order to set things straight. Such a solution would be to hold frank talks between Syria, the PLO and Lebanon in which a selected number of Arab countries would participate. The paper concluded: "Although time is running short and events are taking place rapidly, to hold talks now is still a necessity in order to coordinate with one another, avoid a clash of interests, and get what we all want."

'Ali, Zaire's Kamanda Discuss Situation in Chad

NC291312 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a session of talks with Zairian Foreign Minister Kamanda today. They reviewed the developments of the African situation and the situation in Chad in light of the foreign interference in Chadian affairs. The two sides agreed on the need for the African states to stand against all foreign interfernece in Chadian affairs.

The Zairian minister left Cairo this morning for Khartoum at the end of a 2-day visit during which he handed President Husni Mubarak a letter from Zairian President Mobutu.

Kamanda Departs 29 June

NC291119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Zairian Foreign Minister Mr Kamanda left Cairo at noon today following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During the visit he met with President Husni Mubarak and handed him a letter from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. The Zairian foreign minister also met with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

'Ali Urges Africans To Back Habre, Denounce Libya

NC291508 Cairo MENA in English 1457 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 29 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali urged the African countries to declare their backing to the legitimate government in Chad under Hissein Habre.

During his meeting today with African ambassadors here Hasan 'Ali also called on the African countries to join Egypt in denouncing the Libyan behaviour against Chad and warning against the latent dangers of the continuation of Libyan aggressive acts. Hasan 'Ali also called on the OAU to adopt prompt measures to put an end to the Libyan policy vis a vis Chad.

Hasan 'Ali told the African ambassadors that Egypt has received a proposal from President Hissein Habre for sending a multinational force to Chad.

He added Egypt communicates this suggestion to the African states for discussion.

Hasan 'Ali said Egypt conducts consultations with the Sudan, the African capitals and OAU acting secretary general on the deteriorating situation in Chad.

He added instructions were also given to the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations in case the issue of Chad was referred to the United Nations.

The Egyptian foreign minister said Egypt received a report from Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs on his visit to Ndjamena within a tour of African states.

Dr Ghali will expound during this tour Egypt's stand as regards the situation in Chad.

Hasan 'Ali said Egypt rejects and denounces any direct or indirect intervention on the part of Libya in Chad.

This intervention in the affairs of an independent state and a member of the UN aims at the legitimate government which is recognised by the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

He added that the government of Hissein Habre occupies the seat of Chad in all international organisations.

The Libyan intervention in Chad reflects the Libyan ambitions in the resources of other states, Hasan 'Ali said.

'Ali Remarks to Cabinet on Chad, PLO, FRG

NC300952 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA) — At its meeting last night under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, which continued until an early hour this morning, the Cabinet declared that under no circumstances whatsoever will Egypt allow any Libyan threat prejudicial to the security of fraternal Sudan.

On the other hand, the Cabinet expressed Egypt's eagerness to maintain the independence of the Palestinian decision, and the safeguarding of the unity and will of the Palestinian movement.

This was stated by Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif after the Cabinet meeting. He said that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, when foreign policy was discussed, reviewed all aspects of the PLO position and the letters President Husni Mubarak received from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat within the framework of the Arab contacts and moves aimed at preserving the unity of the Palestinian movement. Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained to the Cabinet that the rift in the PLO ranks was caused by Palestinian and Syrian stances during and after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its resulting fundamental differences between the PLO and some Arab sides. Ash-Sharif added that Kamal Hasan 'Ali also explained the Libyan and Syrian attitude toward this rift as well as the major powers' stand on it.

The Cabinet also discussed the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, events in the PLO ranks as well as the efforts that are being exerted by the Arab countries and Egypt to solve this crisis.

Safwat ash-Sharif said that the Cabinet believes that the continuation of this conflict reflects negatively on the Palestine question, terminates the unity of the Palestinian will, and gives an opportunity to the extremist wings to attempt to dominate the Palestinian decision. Therefore, Egypt is eager to safeguard the unity and will of the Palestinian movement and the independence of the Palestinian decision.

He added that the Cabinet also discussed a report on the international situation, the danger arising from the question of the

deployment of missiles between the East and the West, its link and reflection on the Middle East question, and the seriousness of attempts to test powers within the framework of the conflict between the two superpowers.

Ash-Sharif said that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali briefed the Cabinet on the outcome of his visit to the FRG and his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl to whom he delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak.

He said that 'Ali pointed out that there is an identity of Egyptian-West German views toward world issues, particularly the Middle East question, safeguarding Lebanon's integrity, the departure and withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon, and the importance of the European states playing a role in achieving these withdrawals.

'Ali also presented the results of the bilateral talks, particularly the economic aid which the FRG offers to Egypt, and the German side's agreement to maintain the amount of this aid.

'Ali spoke of the respect and support he sensed by the German Government for the Egyptian policy and the two sides' eagerness to promote cooperation in the political and economic fields.

Safwat ash-Sharif said that the Cabinet also discussed the results of U.S. Envoy Philip Habib's recent visit to Egypt, during which he affirmed the firmness of the U.S. stand on the Lebanese issue, the need for a complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanese territories, the safeguarding of Lebanon's territorial integrity, and the maintenance of good neighborly relations. He added that Habib also emphasized the firmness of the U.S. stance regarding the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Ash-Sharif said that the Cabinet also discussed the situation in Chad and its effect on the neighboring African states. He pointed out that Egypt had announced its stance in denouncing this intervention following a meeting between Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri in Alexandria. He also pointed to the meeting which Kamal Hasan 'Ali had with the African ambassadors to Egypt, which aimed at explaining the dimensions of the situation, supporting the Chadian legitimacy and notifying the OAU of it.

Safwat ash-Sharif said that the Cabinet declared that Egypt will not allow under any circumstances whatsoever any Libyan threat prejudicial to the security of fraternal Sudan.

Al-Baz Returns From U.S. Visit 29 June

NC292156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, this evening returned to Cairo following a 2-week visit to the United States.

Comments on Visit

NC292231 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, this evening returned to Cairo following a 2-week visit to the United States.

In an arrival statement, Dr al-Baz stated that he handed U.S. President Ronald Reagan a letter from President Husni Mubarak on the Middle East situation and on the need to speed up taking the appropriate and practical steps to end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and to reopen the door to efforts aimed at resolving the Palestinian issue.

Dr al-Baz said that there was clear understanding on the part of the United States of President Husni Muabrak's letter. He said that President Reagan and his aides appreciate the gravity and the implications of the situation arising from the occupation of Lebanon. Furthermore, President Reagan and his aides appreciate the fact that a continuing deterioration of the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the heightening of tension in these areas as a result of the policy of building settlements exposes peace in the Middle East to danger and directly threatens the interests of the United States.

In his statement, Dr Usamah al-Baz noted that President Reagan responded to President Mubarak's proposal and assigned U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib and his assistant, Morris Draper, to travel to the area to hold contacts with the parties concerned to work out a formula that would ensure inducing the parties concerned to withdraw from Lebanon.

He explained that, despite the fact that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is now busy holding discussions with the leaders of some Asian states, it would not be unlikely for Secretary Shultz to come to the area if there are signs that progress has been made in the situation.

Dr al-Baz said that he delivered a number of lectures during his tour of nine U.S. states at the invitation of the Foreign Relations Council, and that, during this tour, he felt deep appreciation for the wise policy that Egypt is pursuing.

He added that great concern exists over the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from the nonresolution of the Palestinian issue and the continuing Iraq-Iran war. This grave situation is also the result of increased tension and of the possibility that the confrontation will escalate and assume international dimensions.

Iraqi Envoy Departs Cairo After 4-Day Visit

NC292004 Cairo MENA in English 1857 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 29 (MENA) — Ambassador 'Abd al-Malik az-Zi'bak, envoy of Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, left here today for home following a four-day visit to Egypt.

The Iraqi envoy had delivered a message to Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali from Tariq 'Aziz.

Communique on 28-29 June Military Operations

JN291656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi forward units in the central sector of the battlefield struck at an Iranian enemy troop concentration, killing two and destroying three vehicles, one of which was carrying personnel, four hardware stockpiles and one observation post.

A military communique issued here today by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command stated that our forward units in the northern sector received three Iranians, who sought refuge with the Iraqi forces yesterday, and were safely removed to the rear lines. The Iranian forces also sustained two dead in this sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,137 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The fighting spirit of the soldiers of the Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyyah will remain lofty and rejuvenated as they continue to defend their land and holy shrines against the expansionist ambitions of the Iranian rulers. The results of the activities yesterday and today are as follows:

1. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our forward units in the central sector of the threater of operations. Our forces struck it with their weapons killing two and destroying three vehicles, one of which was carrying personnel, four hardware stockpilesand an observation post.

2. Three Iranians, escaping the oppression and tyranny of the bloody Iranian regime, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely removed to the rear lines. The enemy also sustained two dead in the same sector.

3. The artillery of the evil Khomeyniite clique today shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1983

Some Reservists To Be Demobilized in August

JN291310 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1136 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

To confirm the brilliant successive victories, which the glorious Iraqis and their valiant Armed Forces have achieved and are achieving against the criminal Iranian enemy and its retreating forces, and the absolute confidence in the strength, greatness, and competence of our Army, both personnel and equipment, in resisting the enemies who have ambitions on Iraqi territory and Arab values and existence, and also as an indication of stability and the determination to regain the rights from the enemy, the General Command has made a decision, based on its strong and able position under all conditions and circumstances, to demobilize from military service on 15 August 1983 reservists of all ranks born in 1949, with the exception of those who committed the crime of absenteeism during this period of reserve service or were late in joining the service and had been pardoned, and those whose performance was unsatisfactory and inconsistent with the requirements of the just battle which the Iraqi people and their brave Army are waging against Khomeyni's expansionist aggression. The demobilization of these categories will be delayed for a period of 6 months.

This decision confirms that Iraq, under its wise leadership headed by the president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, is moving from victory to victory and glory to glory, guided by itsself-confidence in the present and prosperous future as well as in the achievement of more victories over the suspect enemies no matter how many or wherever they are. 29 June 1983.

Foreign Minister To Visit Cairo 3 July

JN300825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, will visit Cairo for several days on Sunday, a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told INA here today.

The source added: This visit comes within the framework of the joint desire of the two fraternal sides, Iraq and Egypt, to exchange visits between the two countries' officials for the purpose of exchanging opinions and holding consultations on the pan-Arab issues and international affairs of common interest.

The source pointed out that the status quo, namely, the lackof diplomatic relations between the two countries, does not prevent visits that can promote mutual understanding. The source stressed that the pan-Arab requisites demand such visits and demand searching for any possible opportunity to undertake bilateral cooperation and joint action in the face of the dangers and challenges threatening the Arab nation's entity and destiny.

He praised the frank pan-Arab stand which Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his government have adopted toward the Iranian aggression against Iraq. He said: This stand expresses the genuineness of Arab Egypt.

The source noted the growing relations between the two fraternal countries, particularly on the popular level as a large number of people from fraternal Egypt are present in Iraq working in all fields. He added that some of these Egyptians have volunteered in the just pan-Arab battle Iraq is waging against the Iranian aggression and have participated in defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B Praises Arabs in West Bank

JN291245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Fighters and the Warring Factions," *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* says: Amid the uproar about the warring between the comrades-in-arms and the inter-Arab battles of attrition — the fighting, differences and threats not just in Al-Biqa' but in the whole Arab arena — honorable images of real struggle and revolution emerge from the heart of the occupied territory against the real enemy. Meanwhile, others are fighting each other under the slogan of combatting and opposing this enemy.

The masses of the occupied territories which are resisting and struggling with stones, incendiary bombs, strikes, and demonstrations against the occupying enemy, are embodying the spirit of real struggle against the enemy directly and the real revolution against aggression, coercion, and injustice. These masses are the nucleus of resistance, the symbol of struggle, and the sign of victory. Through their sacrifies and adherence to the land, the sons of the occupied territory have shown to the whole world the brightest images of sacrifice and steadfastness. They have recorded the most splendid pages of the revolution which is still escalating day after day without paying attention to what is taking place outside their occupied land, because they are aware of the danger which threatens them, their existence, and the land of their fathers and grandfathers.

Sawt Ash-Sha'b adds: Despite the campaigns of harassment, terrorism, and arrest; despite the introduction of thousands of settlers and the protection of their activities against the Arab inhabitants in the cities and villages of the West Bank and Gaza; despite the reports about the regretful and destructive incidents taking place outside the walls of occupation, and the frustration caused by these incidents and by Arab inaction to contain them; and despite the failure in extending support to them, our steadfast kinfolk are continuing the march of struggle and revolution against the occupation paying no attention to what each day holds in store for them and what incidents they will produce.

Throwing an incendiary bomb or a stone at the occupation soldiers, exploding a bomb near the enemy, and participating in demonstrations protesting against occupation bear the symbol of strength and the will of effective steadfastness and opposition in the occupied homeland. It embodies the spirit of resistance which is not obstructed or weakened by surrounding frustration and negative elements affecting the people and the land.

The battle for land and peace which has not ceased since the beginning of the occupation has been and still is the principal confrontation arena in which the revolution, war, and confrontation will continue.

Sawt Ash-Sha'b concludes: If the current divisions, infighting, and the wasting of blood, potentials, and energies among the comrades-in-arms and owners of the cause are pushing the cause toward a dangerous abyss of deterioration and utter loss, this new bloodshed will affect those who started it more than anyone else. Zionism and its agents are the only beneficiaries of this bloodshed, while Palestine and its owners are the only losers. Every bullet or shell that is fired at a Palestinian is actually directed at the heart of the homeland and every struggler in the occupied land who is looking forward with hope to the day of liberation. This struggler has been waiting for Arab solidarity, pinning hope on achieving salvation and liberation. Through their steadfastness and heroic resistance, the sons of the occupied territory are lighting candles every day in the darkness surrounding the Arab nation, candles which will one day light the path of the honorable strugglers who are today the only ones that deserve appreciation and admiration, because they, not the warring factions, have become the only fighters.

UN Team Holds Talks on Israel's 2-Seas Project

JN291348 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Amman — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today between a number of ministry officials and a UN technical team, which arrived in Amman yesterday, to investigate the damages and consequences resulting from Israel's implementation of the aggressive Med-Dead seas canal project.

The Foreign Ministry's officials outlined the dimensions and risks inherent in the Israeli project.

The UN team will resume contacts with the concerned Jordanian parties during the next days and will visit some of the sites which will be harmed and negatively affected by the Israeli project.

The team's visit to Jordan comes in implementation of the UN General Assembly's Resolution No 122/37 of 16 December 1982 entrusting the UN secretary general to prepare a technical report, through a specialized technical committee, on the damages resulting from the implementation of the Israeli project. This report shall include the various political, legal, economic, human, and environmental aspects.

Israel has refused to receive this UN team whose task is to investigate the dimensions and dangers of the Israeli project.

VOL Reports Cabinet Session; Habib Arrival
NC291311 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Lebanese-U.S. talks will begin later today following the arrival of U.S. Envoy Philip Habib and Ambassadors Draper and Fairbanks. The three diplomats arrived at Beirut airport at 1000 aboard a private plane from Cairo. The plane resumed its flight toward Damascus, but the identity of its passengers has not been disclosed. The U.S. working team headed by Habib proceeded from the airport to the U.S. ambassador's home in Al-Yarzi. It is likely that the delegation will have a meeting in the palace this afternoon, after the Lebanese Cabinet completes its meeting that convened at noon under the chairmanship of the president. This Cabinet meeting was preceded by a meeting among President Al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim and Presidential Envoy Wadi' Haddad and Jean 'Ubayd. Jean 'Ubayd has previously carried out certain missions in Syria as envoy of the president.

President al-Jumayyil began the Cabinet meeting at noon today by speaking about the general situation in Lebanon, other people's war on Lebanese territory, and the damage it is causing to Lebanon and the Lebanese. He also spoke about the new U.S. moves in the area, the talks he will hold today with Ambassador Habib, and the importance of these moves to push the wheel of foreign withdrawal from Lebanon. He said: The state cannot stand with its hands folded in this situation. He called on the Cabinet to take the necessary measures and steps.

After that Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Salim spoke about the same subject. The Cabinet has adopted a number of decisions within the framwork of administrative appointments.

Details on Cabinet Session
NC291833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Cabinet devoted a large part of its meeting today to assessing the political and security situation in light of the reviews made by President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at the meeting.

The Cabinet's session was preceded by a preparatory meeting for the scheduled discussions with Ambassador Habib. The meeting was chaired by President al-Jumayyil and it was attended by Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim, Presidential Adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad, and Jean 'Ubayd.

Regarding the political part of the Cabinet's session, our correspondent at the palace Joe Sa'adah says:

[Begin recording] At its session today, the Cabinet did not concentrate much on administrative affairs. It concentrated on the general political situation, particularly on the question of the withdrawals. The Cabinet pondered in particular the deteriorating security situation in the areas which are not subject to the state's authority and the effects of this situation on Lebanon as a whole. President al-Jumayyil regretted the fact that dear parts of Lebanon are becoming increasingly a real battlefield for non-Lebanese parties, who overtly call for this war and wage it as if it were a legal war. The president said: This situation threatens the safety of the Lebanese territory and people and it exposes to danger the lives of the citizens, their interests, and means of livelihood. This constitutes an aggression and a continued violation of the Lebanese state's sovereignty.

President al-Jumayyil added: The state cannot stand with its hands folded in this situation. He called on the Cabinet to take the measures and steps to deal with the situation and its dangers. He pointed out that the deterioration of the situation confirms the soundness of the Lebanese argument that there can be no real peace before the state restores its full sovereignty and imposes its authority on all Lebanon. This strengthens the collective demand for the expulsion of all the non-Lebanese armies and forces and for the liberation of Lebanon from its present situation under which it has become a quasi hostage of those fighting on its territory.

President al-Jumayyil said that the continuation of this war not only threatens the safety of Lebanon and the Lebanese but that it also constitutes a danger to Arab security, and the safety of the regional system. Moreover, it increases the possibilities of a regional confrontation and may endanger international security and peace. The president added: Lebanon is very much pained by and deeply concerned over the fact that the struggle among the brothers has turned into fighting.

President al-Jumayyil called for increasing the efforts which aim at stopping the fighting and at resolving differences in a way that would safeguard Arab interests.

The Cabinet discussed the practical measures which could be adopted in local, Arab and international arenas. It took notice that the prime minister and the foreign minister will follow up the situation with the president in the light of the Cabinet's discussions.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the impact of the general uncertainty which looms on the political situation now is lessened by the fact that the Lebanese are confronting the situation united in rank and in word.

Al-Wazzan added that the basic issue now is the negative political and military effect of the new war in Al-Biqa', and of the painful events in Tripoli on the process of salvation, which Lebanon has approved.

Prime Minsiter al-Wazzan expressed his regret over the new war raging in Lebanon. He regretted the fact that this war is taking palce among brothers and that it is causing human and material losses to Lebanon and the Lebanese.

He praised the Lebanese Government hospitals for admitting all the wounded regardless of their affiliation and inclination. He said that this is an action which expresses the humanitarian nature of Lebanon. [end recording]

American-Lebanese Talks Held

NC291906 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The first round of the Lebanese-American discussions began at 1630. Foreign Minsiter Dr Elie Salim and Presidential Adviser Wadi Haddad represented the Lebanese side. Envoy Philip Habib, Ambassador Morris Draper, Ambassador Extraordinary Richard Fairbanks and Christopher Ross represented the American side. Fairbanks attendance at the discussions ended confusion caused by reporters who said that a plane which took off from Beirut airport took Fairbanks to Damascus.

Our correspondent at the presidential palace colleague Joe Sa'adah is now on the line with us:

[Begin live dispatch] The first round of the Lebanese-American discussions ended at 1810. They were attended on the Lebanese side by Minister Salim and Dr Haddad. Ambassadors Habib, Draper, and Fairbanks and U.S. charge d'affaires in Beirut Christopher Ross attended on the U.S. side.

We have learned that Ambassador Habib has summoned U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Paganelli to hold consultations with him in Beirut. Paganelli is here in Beirut and he will return to Damascus, probably tomorrow. It is likely that a second meeting between Minister Salim and Dr Haddad on the one side and the U.S. envoys on the other side will be held later tonight.

At today's meeting, an assessment was made of the results of the discussions which the U.S. presidential envoy and his two aides held in Israel and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In Israel, the American envoys discussed the question of partial withdrawals or what Israel calls the redeployment of its forces in the light of the increasing pressure at home. The Lebanese side told the U.S. envoys that its stance on this issue is firm, that it is not prepared to discuss the question of partial withdrawals with anybody, and that it is only prepared to discuss comprehensive withdrawals of all the foreign forces or a preliminary withdrawal from Lebanon within the framework of a comprehensive and clear plan setting a timetable for comprehensive withdrawals.

This is what we have learned so far. Depending on the progress of the discussions which will take place tonight, the U.S. envoys might return to Israel tomorrow to hold new discussions there or they might postpone their departure to Israel until after tomorrow. [end live dispatch]

Second Round of Talks

NC300701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The second round of Lebanese-U.S. talks began at 2100 and lasted until a late hour last night. The talks centered on the question of the Israeli forces' redeployment. The two sides discussed several ideas, some of which were discussed by the Americans with the Saudis. Some of these deal with the role that Saudi Arabia can carry out to reconcile the Arab stances. The Americans have obtained clear Lebanese answers to their questions and ascertained Lebanon's clear position on implementing the agreement and achieving the withdrawals. The U.S. stance continues to be understanding and to support the Lebanese stand.

Al-As'ad on U.S. Role in Agreement Implementation

NC291958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The independent parliamentary bloc held a session today under the chairmanship of People's Assembly Speaker Kamal Al-As'ad and in the presence of 17 deputies to review the developments and conditions in the Lebanese arena.

Following the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad stressed the need to adhere to the plan which the bloc had previously approved. This plan deals with the U.S. initiative and the responsibility of the United States in its capacity as a guarantor of the implementation of the agreement with Israel and not in its capacity as being a party to the agreement.

Speaker al-As'ad said: Any obstacle obstructing the implementation of the agreement places on Washington the responsibility of overcoming and eliminating these obstacles. The obstacle now is the Syrian stand. Syria is not a party to the agreement. It is not possible logically and legally to subject the implementation of the agreement to a condition outside the will of the contracting parties. It is the responsibility of the United States to overcome this obstacle. The U.S. dialogue with Syria must be based on this fact particularly since the United States has the means to make these demands and proposals understood and liable to implementation.

Speaking about a Soviet role, Speaker al-As'ad said that this role must be agreed upon and it must be positively employed in the interest of liberating Lebanon. He added that if Washington does not take an initiative in this regard, the agreement would remain ink on paper.

Governor Reports on Situation in Al-Biqa' 29 June

NC291237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In spite of the contacts held recently by several Arab officials at various levels with Damascus to contain the Palestinian-Syrian conflict and prevent a final split, actions in the field have been keeping the situation in turmoil. The dissidents have continued their movement to control Fatah positions and, after heavy fighting for 2 days, they captured the last Fatah position in Darzaynun, which was Abu Jihad's [Khalil al-Wazir's] center. The clashes stopped 0600 but some reports said that the clashes were renewed. All warring forces remained in a state of alert. Caution and tension prevails in all areas and the Shtawrah-Damascus Highway is passable with caution.

Armed manifestations and roadblocks are seen on the Zahlah road beginning at the Barr Ilyas intersection.

Regarding the situation in the area, Al-Biqa' Governor Diyab Yunis says:

[Begin recording] The security situation in Al-Biqa' was relatively calm today but with perilous, particularly following a day of shelling between Palestinians. Many persons were killed, many were wounded and were removed to hospitals for treatment. However, what draws attention today is that the calm is not comprehensive. The sounds of fire and artillery exchanges are still being heard in the Darzaynun area and environs. There is a general state of alert in northern Al-Biqa', particularly in Ba'labakk and environs. The Lebanese citizens in the area are suffering a great deal from anxiety and fear. The homes of many of them were damaged, others lost their crops and their cultivations were destroyed by tanks. Such complaints were made to me today by many citizens. We have contacted the appropriate officials, including Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, to tackle the situation. [end recording]

Military Governor on Israeli Presence in Hasbayya

NC300627 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Acute tension continues to prevail in the town of Kafr Sir after the occupation forces had raided the town during a religious celebration and opened fire at the citizens, killing student Ra'if 'Abd ar-Ra'uf Mushaymish and wounding others, including 'Ali Sbayti. It was reported that the occupation forces raided the town yesterday and arrested the town's imam, his son, and 15 other persons. The occupation forces also raided some parts of the old city of Sidon and arrested a number of persons, including Muhammad Subra and two members of the Ash-Shartawi family.

An enemy forces' roadblock opened fire at a civilian car on the Al-Ghaziyah Road, hitting the car and wounding the driver, Haydar ar-Ruz, his wife, and Ghazi Zaynat.

The Zionist military governor in the Hasbayya area yesterday told the mayors and mukhtars in the area that Israel is remaining and will remain for perhaps 5 years within the 45-km area. He also informed them of a decision imposing a curfew on the main roads from 0700 till 1800. These roads link Sidon, Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, Marj 'Uyun, Al-Hasbani, the Kafr Mishki triangle, and even some areas in the western Al-Biqa'. He also banned farmers from going to their farms before 0800. The Zionist military governor also warned youths under 18 against driving cars.

Socialists Receive Weapons From Palestinians

NC291553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1525 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Socialist Progressive Party has received from a Palestinian organization in Shtawrah a number of 130 caliber long-range guns and some rocket launchers. These weapons have been moved to areas in the mountain. It is reported that the Socialist Progressive Party receives monthly aid of 1 million liras and that the Syrian commander of Brigade 62 extends support to the armed Socialists in the mountain.

Ba'labakk Tribes Issue Warning to Syrian Colonel

NC291258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The tribal chieftains in Ba'labakk have demanded that Syrian Colonel Muhammad Ghanim [ADF intelligence chief] see to it that their areas remain neutral in the Palestinian-Syrian clashes. They threatened to open fire on both sides if the clashes are resumed in the tribes' areas.

VOL on Clash Involving 'Lebanese Forces'

NC292130 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2118 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] At around 2130 today, the villages of Dardurit, [name indistinct], and Wadi Ibn Hulayj in (?Ash-Shuf) came under intensive sniping operations with DSHK weapons [as heard] from the two villages of B'aqlin and Kafr Him. The Lebanese forces have been compelled to return the fire.

At 2150, this sniping turned into heavy artillery shelling that was still going on sporadically when this report was prepared.

Reportage on Security Situation 30 June

Artillery Exchanges in Ash-Shuf

NC300502 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] A security source indicated a short while ago that the security situation in the Ash-Shuf was explosive throughout last night and that the artillery exchanges among B'aqlin, Dayr al-Qamar, Dardurit, and Wadi ibn Hulayy continued until the early hours today.

'Severe Tension' in Al-Biqa'

NC300632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Reports from the Al-Biqa' indicate that severe tension still prevails along the Djita-Darzaynun Road and in the Jalala and Ta'lbaya areas in light of the state of alert within the ranks of the Fatah fighters and the dissidents belonging to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. The two sides were reinforcing the positions throughout the day yesterday, while many armed men were seen taking up positions on rooftops and setting up roadblocks. Fatah fighters have reinforced their positions near the Palestinian Red Crescent Hospital in Barr Ilyas, which was exposed to an attempted assault yesterday afternoon.

It was reported that Abu Musa supporters captured a hospital in Barr Ilyas. Gunfire was heard near the hospital at about 1500 yesterday. It was reported that the Abu Musa group set up three roadblocks on the Al-Ghaydah Ad-Dakhiliyah Road in the Al-Biqa' near the Al-Basal factory. The central and western Al-Biqa' areas have been affected in general as traffic has been very light for fear of renewed clashes.

Damascus Highway Cut

NC300811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Guarded calm prevails in the Ash-Shuf and mountain areas following the security setback during the night and this morning. A security source indicated that the Beirut-Damascus International Highway is cut at Ruwaysat Sawfar and Dahr al-Wahsh. Apart from this, no significant incidents were reported and calm prevails in the various areas.

Source Denies Plans To Receive U.S. Envoy
JN291224 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris — recorded]

[Excerpt] A highly placed Syrian source today dismissed reports of plans to receive any U.S. envoy in the foreseeable future. However, I have learned that a ranking Saudi official is due in Syria in the next 24 hours.

Foreign Minister Addresses People's Assembly
JN291858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1520 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Statement by Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, at 29 June People's Assembly session — recorded]

[Text] People's Assembly speaker, members: In wake of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and his signing the Camp David accords and later the peace treaty with the Zionist enemy, we expected a new stage in which the struggle would escalate between Zionism, U.S. imperialism and the defeatists on one side and the Arab nation on the other side. The objective of the enemy alliance at this stage is to liquidate the Arab-Israeli dispute, shelve the file of the Palestinian cause, strengthen the Zionist entity, wipe out the Arab nations'aspirations for liberation and unity, and impose U.S. hegemony on the region to have it become a base for U.S. imperialism in the world dispute between the forces of imperialism on one side and the forces of liberation and progress on the other side.

The picture of the struggle was made clear as day to us, to all honorable people and to those committed to the nations'fateful issues. While viewing this picture, we had to delineate the option, position, and the path. We had to define the option as whether to be masters on our land or serfs to our enemies. We also had to choose our position among the ranks of strugglers for the sake of our freedom, independence, and progress, or among the ranks of defeatists who are being used by imperialism to attain its objectives and covetous designs. Furthermore, we had to choose the path, either the path of subservience and capitulation or the path of steadfastness, confrontation, and resistance.

We in this country have chosen to shoulder pure pan-Arab responsibilities despite our concept of the nature of the dangers and difficulties that are inherent in this option. We chose to suffer from oppression and aggression over the other path — silence and defeatism — although this path contains some of the pleasures of life. We chose this path knowing that we might face death. But this is much better than those who have chosen the course ofhumiliation and capitulation, because this course would lead to the death of all the nations' hopes and aspirations. By choosing this difficult path we faced the decision to reject and resist the Camp David course, and to resist and confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Our Armed Forces have performed their pan-Arab duty and are now standing fast and ready for the aggression. Our decision to confront the aggression dictated that we must thwart every gain that the enemy is trying to make through its aggression, whether these gains are on the political, military, security, econimic, or cultural levels. To prevent the enemy from reaping the gains of its aggression, from the outset we warned of the danger inherent in the negotiations under the canopy of occupation and of the consequences of these negotiations. All of our warnings, however, have gone unheeded.

And in order to prevent any side from having delusions about a fait accompli in Syria we informed the U.S. Government on 23 April that any gains achieved by Israel in Lebanon will prolong the presence of our forces in the Lebanese territories until these gains are removed. We also informed the Lebanese Government of the contents of our message to the U.S. Government.

On 2 May, the president of the republic received the Lebanese foreign minister, who conveyed the principal ideas of the agreement. The president's reply was absolute rejection of these ideas and of any agreement based on them, explaining its threats to Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation. He warned that signing such an agreement will further complicate the situation in the region.

On 12 May, the Lebanese minister paid a second visit to Damascus in order to convey to the Syrian Government the details of the agreement. We informed him of our absolute rejection of the agreement for the following reasons:

First, the Lebanese reasons: The agreement deeply infringed on Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It also threatened Lebanon's stability and future for the following reasons:

1. An area amounting to one third of Lebanon has been designated as a security region. The control of this region will belong to the Israeli enemy through four institutions: The liaison committee, the investigation committees, the investigation centers, and the security arrangements committee.

2. The forces of the agent Sa'd Haddad were imposed on Lebanon as legitimate forces, through which the Israeli enemy would control the region.

3. The size of the Lebanese forces was limited but no such limitation was imposed on the Israeli enemy.

4. Lebanon is forbidden to fly over the south except with permission from the Israeli authorities.

5. The Lebanese Army is forced to coordinate with the Israeli enemy in the south.

6. Lebanon is denied the right to possess an effective air defense system.

7. Lebanon is forbidden to allow any country that does not establish diplomatic relations with Israel to transport military hardware through its land and airspace.

8. The Lebanese Government is obliged to suppress any hostile or propaganda activities against Israel.

9. Lebanon is forced to open the borders [with Israel] and allow the people to cross, which is a threat to the economy and security of Lebanon and the Arab homeland.

Second, the Syrian reasons: The agreement has harmed Lebanon's Arab commitments for the following reasons:

1. The fourth paragraph of the Ninth Arab People's Congress, which was held in Baghdad, made it incumbent on the Arab countries not to deal separately with any issue dealing with the conflict with the Israeli enemy. The agreement fundamentally contradicts all Arab resolutions and charters.

2. The ninth article of the agreement stipulated the cancellation of any agreement, commitment, treaty, law, or decision that contradicts the agreement. This means the cancellation of all Lebanon's Arab commitments including the Arab collective Defense Pact, the boycott laws, and others.

The aforementioned ninth article gave this agreement priority over Lebanon's other commitments.

Third, the Syrian reasons [as heard]:

1. There are historical and pan-Arab facts which cannot be ignored or overstepped by anyone, namely the nature of the special existing relations between the two fraternal countries. Hence, the dictum that says that the security of either side threatens the security of the other is justified. Therefore, this agreement's negative aspects and its threats to Lebanon are subsequently reflected against Syria.

2. The agreement gave Israel gains that threaten Syria's security and interests. The opening of borders, the crossing of persons and goods, and the distribution of Israeli security networks — all this directly threatens the security of Syria and the Arab nation.

3. The agreement provided for an Israeli security zone which does not exceed a distance of 25 km from Damascus. Is there a more obvious threat to the Syrian national security than this?

4. The agreement was imposed on Lebanon under occupation. They are asking Syria to implement and respect it. What logic is there in this?

Mr Speaker, brother members. We have informed the U.S. and Lebanese Governments of our absolute rejection of this agreement. Our rejection was accompanied by an escalation of the Lebanese masses' rejection of the agreement which was imposed on them under occupation. On this occasion, I would like to reaffirm to those who continue to live in dreams that Syria's rejection has not been based on emotional considerations but on motives dictated by the requisites of our legitimate right to defend our security, interests, the security and interests of Lebanon and those of the Arab nation.

At a time when the Syrian position was being reinforced by the support of the Lebanese and Arab masses and extensive world support, Israel began to threaten military aggression which was accompanied by U.S. threats and pressures aimed at ending our resistance and imposing the agreement on Syria. Syria met these threats and the accompanying pressures with increasing determination, preparations, and readiness. Those who believe that the threat to launch an aggression would enable them to vanquish our will must reassess their calculations and must not make errors in judgement since our people, with all their forces, foremost of which are our courageous Armed Forces, will decisively confront the aggression. Our desire to establish permanent and just peace in the region absolutely does not mean that we would accept any state of capitulation or submission.

Our steadfastness against the Israeli enemy has triggered new hopes for the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland after desperation had almost strangled the Arab world from the Arab East to the Maghreb. The cohesion of the Arab masses with Syria's steadfastness acquired effective support and backing from all world liberation and progressive forces, foremost of which is the fraternal USSR, which firmly stood on our side providing us with aid, assistance, and support. This had a major effect on our people who will always remember the USSR with great appreciation.

Mr Speaker, when we decided to confront the aggression, we knew that this option would be the most difficult one. We realized the dangers of such an option, but we preferred those dangers with all their difficulties and pains to the path of humiliation. We also realized that the difficulties created by an alleged friend who adopts such a path are not less than those of the existing aggression itself. The current conflict is a fateful one not only for the future of the region and the existence of the Arab nation but also for the entire international situation. We have expected difficulties from some Arab sides, which had taken a path without pain and full of comfort. Syria has adopted those difficulties and the said sides have taken that path. We have chosen those difficulties so that Syria's stand may not be interpreted as a factor for instigation when it follows the path sought by the Arab masses.

We expected every type of pressure because Syria's determination to continue its nationalist policy and steadfastness under the canopy of that policy will undermine the U.S.-Israeli plans in the entire region. In fact, that policy implies many difficulties and hardships. At a time when we were preparing for confronting the aggression, foiling the agreement imposed on Lebanon, and mobilizing our popular forces and economic energies to continue our nationalist line, we were surprised at the eruption of a crisis in the Fatah movement as a result of a military decisionby Yasir 'Arafat. Immediately after the eruption of that crisis, the president of the republic asked me to inform 'Arafat, through the head of the PLO Political Department, that he should resort to logic, wisdom, and brotherly dialogue for resolving the crisis because any rift in the Fatah movement will lead to a rift in the PLO — a rift which the enemies of the PLO, of the Palestinian Arab People, and the enemies of the Palestine question are seeking. I have also communicated a similar message to the other party in the crisis. The president's message was not met with the anticipated reply. As a result, the Regional Command held a meeting to discuss the situation in the Fatah movement and the dangers being posed by that situation. Therefore I decided to form a committee comprising three Regional Command members to make efforts to achieve an agreement between the two disputing sides. The committee's work failed to achieve such a result

because of 'Arafat's refrain from meeting with the committee. During our meetings with our Palestinian brothers in the various organizations, we reminded them of the dangerous situation in the Fatah movement and insisted that they should take appropriate actions to end the crisis. All the Palestinians we met stressed the need for achieving radical reforms in the Fatah movement to be reflected positively in the PLO. All of them complained bitterly about the individual leadership of the movement and the PLO and called for adopting a clear political line and democratic reforms to rejuvenate the Palestinian revolution.

Instead of resorting to democratic dialogue, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official spokesman for Yasir 'Arafat, issued a statement announcing that 'Arafat decided to settle the issue militarily. In fact, several groups belonging to the Fatah forces which are loyal to him carried out several attacks on the positions of the opposition in Al-Biqa'. We have cautioned all parties against the consequences of using weapons among the brothers at a time when the Syrian forces are standing face to face with the forces of the Zionist enemy. We have also outlined the repercussions that this would have on the cause for which the Syrian soldier is ready to shed his blood. Clashes, however, took place on 21 June between two groups, one loyal to 'Arafat and the other opposing him. During the clashes the stand of the Syrian forces in the area of the clashes was to separate those who were fighting one another. The second day, we were surprised by letters 'Arafat sent to several Arab leaders, disseminated by news agencies, containing slander, falsehoods, and incriminations against Syria and its Armed Forces, and accusing the Syrian forces of striking the positions of the Palestinian revolution. He accompanied these letters with a campaign of incriminations and slander, thus preparing the ground for his return to Damascus on 24 June [as heard]. Immediately upon his return to his quarters, 'Arafat held a press conference in which he used all the expressions of slander and incrimination against this country which is standing alone, championing the Palestinian cause above everything else, and against the Army which is fighting alone for the Palestinian cause. The party's command discussed this situation in all its dimensions and reached the following conclusions:

1. The Syrian stand has succeeded in stimulating the sentiments of the Arab masses and a state of maturity and hope began to emerge in the heart of every Arab citizen at a time when the Arab situation was witnessing maximum collapse, fragmentation and hesitation. Thus, defaming Syria's reputation and harming it in the name of Palestine is something which is required for wiping out all hope and replacing it with a state of despair.

2. The Syrian stand in confrontation of the aggression and the threat to launch it has attained its highest level, thus enabling Syria to hamper the agreement that was imposed on Lebanon. Thus, the fabrication of a peripheral battle with Syria would weaken its stand in confronting Israel and the agreement. The fabrication of such battles is something that the hostile quarters want. In addition to this, the fabrication of any dispute with Syria, to which a Palestinian side would be a part, would help in covering up what is taking place in Lebanon.

3. Generating Syrian reaction on the regional level as a result of the campaign of oppression, incrimination and falsehood, might weaken Syria's commitment toward the Palestinian cause, and would consequently deprive the Arab Palestinian people of their only partner in confronting the Israeli enemy, at a time when everyone has almost ceded the Palestinian cause under various slogans and expressions.

Nevertheless, mounting such a campaign against Syria has been appreciated by the hostile circles. In facing such deductions and the position adopted by Yasir 'Arafat toward this country and the Syrian Armed Forces, the leadership had to tell him that his presence in Syria had become undesirable. The deductions of the party leadership have been corroborated by the stands of certain Arab sides, particularly the Jordanian Government, which, through mass media, started bewailing Palestine and its people as well as the PLO, unashamed of pursuing the course of slanders and falsehood as if the Syrian Army, which fought alone against the Israelis in Lebanon and which is also now facing the Israelis alone in the region, were an army stationed on the moon or Mars. It seems that it is trying to forget many facts and realities which must be remembered.

First, it was not Syria which tried to obliterate the Palestinian identity by annexing part of the Palestinian body to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Second, Syria did not commit the September massacres. Syria was the only country which sent forces to Jordan to halt the September massacres to enable the Palestinian resistance men to take up new positions in Jarash, 'Ajlun, and Irbid. However, the Jordanian Army swooped down on the resistance in July 1971. Those were the ones who should have been shedding tears when their weapons were destroying the bodies of the Palestinians in the refugee camps in Jordan, Amman, and in other places where the Palestinian resistance had a presence.

Third, it was not Syria which dragged 'Arafat into accepting Reagan's plan and ceding the PLO's role. Rather, Syria assisted the PLO to defend itself and to wreck this agreement between Jordan and 'Arafat in defense of the PLO and to wreck the plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and the rights of the Palestinian people.

Fourth, when the Israeli enemy invaded Lebanon, the Syrian Army was not an observer nor did it maintain silence. It was the only Arab army which brought in all its potential into the battle when others not only maintained silence, but discouraged Lebanon, Palestine, and Syria from holding a summit conference that would assist us in our confrontation.

In any event, we challenge the government which shares the longest border with the Israeli enemy, which is continuously talking about it, and which is bewailing the PLO and the Palestinian revolution to offer one tenth of what Syria is offering to the Palestinian resistance. Granting support to the Palestinian cause should be made by practical and serious stands and not by launching campaigns of slander or dragging some Palestinian sides into conspiring against the Palestinian cause. The Palestinian, who aspires for liberation, will not be serious in his aspiration and struggle if he is harboring enmity toward the country which has been defending the Palestine cause since its inception. Where were those bewailing the Palestinians when battalions of the Syrian fighters — soldiers and volunteers — were fighting in

Palestine?Is it true that those who are carrying out the slander campaigns against Syria are faithful to their cause? Will they liberate an inch without Syria and without the contribution of its Armed Forces? Does anyone believe that those who are now leading the campaign of incrimination against Syria and its Armed Forces are not serving Israel?

Why are they hostile to Syria? Is it not because it confronted the liquidatory schemes? Had Syria wanted to abandon its pan-Arab commitments, particularly in this prevailing Arab atmosphere, would the Palestinian file have remained open? Had Syria accepted U.S. President Reagan's plan, and agreed that Jordan would replace the PLO, would we have heard the Jordanian media's lamentation? In this regard, I tell all those of the failure of their designs because all this will not affect Syria's policy, position, or stance on the Palestinian issue.

These campaigns will make us more determined and resolved in our national and pan-Arab policies because they exposed the arena and all those in it. Let those who shouldered part of the burden from Israel and the United States in incriminating Syria, be assured: We do not know when and where we will face the aggression, but Syria is strong and capable and will not, nor will its course, be affected by these campaigns.

In this respect I would like to affirm the following principles in the Syrian policy:

1. The Palestinian issue is not a liberation movement issue which we support, but a national and pan-Arab issue. A national issue because Israel has Syria as its target just as it has Palestine as its target. It is a pan-Arab issue because Palestine is part of the homeland in whose unity we believe and whose people are part of the nation to which we are proud of being affiliated. Had the issue been different, the country would not have met these heavy burdens in facing the Zionist entity, it would not have faced the current difficulties, and its sons would not have raced to fight the Israelis who have been their enemies since the birth of the Palestinian issue.

2. The PLO is a great pan-Arab achievement which Syria played a great role in realizing and reinforcing in the Arab and internal framework. Thus, the unity of the organization is sacred and Syria cannot allow it to be dealt with lightly.

3. The Arab-Israeli conflict is a pan-Arab conflict and therefore no Arab side has the right to act on this conflict. No Arab side has the right to make an independent decision on the conflict, and its future and settlement. The independent decision of the Arab sides, including the PLO, is confined to the administration of their affairs and in the preparation for and participation in the struggle toward achieving pan-Arab objectives.

Our reasons for rejecting the logic of the independent decision-making — logic used as a pretext by As-Sadat in concluding peace with the enemy — and our reasons for rejecting the logic of the Lebanese Government in its independent decisionmaking during its negotiations with Israel are the same reasons with which we reject the logic of independent decisionmaking by any Arab side.

Let everyone, whomever he may be, be rest assured that in the way we rejected As-Sadat's action, we will reject similar actions by 'Arafat and others.

It is odd to accuse Syria of undermining the Palestinian decision-making due to its rejection of getting involved in the liquidatory plans. Was it a successful independent decision when the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee visited Amman amid hue and cry and agreed with Jordan to cede the PLO role, accept Reagan's plan as a basis for negotiations and settlement, and to agree to form a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the PLO would have no role?

4. We stand by the unity of Fatah and against the use of force in ironing out the differences between our brothers in the movements. We urge them to hold a dialogue within the context of preserving the movement's unity. We call on the disputing sides to conduct a genuine democratic dialogue to safeguard the movement's unity and the PLO's unity.

5. Our stand on any Palestinian group or leader is defined by the commitment that this group or its leader makes toward the Palestinian cause, and by a sincere behavior and a serious abidance on the part of this group or its leader.

Mr Speaker, Assembly members: I would like to say at the end that Syria, the fatherland, which embraces and owns the cause, will, led by its party and its Secretary General Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad, live up to its principles and commitments and will adhere to the course which was delineated by our party taking inspiration from the aspirations of our masses. No misguided person shall deviate it from its course. This is Syria's fate as well as the fate of the strugglers throughout the homeland. Thank you.

AL-BA'TH Backs Lebanese 'Will' Against 'Regime'

PM291106 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Chief Editor Turki Saqr article: "Independent Lebanese Decision or Decision of Lebanon's Independence?"]

[Excerpts] Now that the U.S. campaigns of misrepresentation to harm Syria and its stand have failed, the attempt to circumvent Syria has been thwarted, and the sweet talk with the aim of winning Syria over and weakening its stand against the submission agreement on the pretext of showing "understanding" for its position has proved unavailing, the regime in Lebanon has once again been asking the naive question: What does Syria want from Lebanon? In a further attempt at distortion and intrigues against Syria, the regime says: We do not know what Syria wants from Lebanon. It raises further deceitful question marks by saying that Syria's stand is confusing everybody. Of course, it is not surprising that the regime in Lebanon is behaving in this manner, because under the submission agreement it is assigned the role of directing its hostility against Syria instead of the Zionist enemy.

A simple comparison between the attitude of the Lebanese authorities before the agreement and their attitude after it clearly shows the extent to which the Lebanese regime has

become enmeshed in the U.S.-Israeli game. In the past months the Lebanese regime has constantly and firmly declared during the negotiations and before signing the agreement that it adheres to three principles that it will not abandon. These are: Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and security; Lebanon's Arab affiliation and relations; and Syria's security and the historical and fraternal relations with it.

After the agreement was signed it transpired that what the regime was saying before signing the agreement was merely a tactic, because immediately afterward the regime turned its back on all its patriotic and national commitments and sought to promote the agreement and present it as a "civilized victory." It even alleged that the agreement will not detach Lebanon from its Arab affiliation or its national commitments toward Syria and the rest of the Arab countries.

When all these allegations failed and when all the cosmetics the regime used to beautify Shultz' agreement and mask its ugliness proved to no avail, the Lebanese authorities, speaking at the highest levels, used a tone that is not new, since we have heard it before from the late As-Sadat. The tone talks about the independence of the national decision. The Lebanese authorities declared that the agreement with Israel is a purely Lebanese affair and Lebanon is a free and independent state.

We would like to ask: By what principle can Lebanon be enjoying absolute sovereignty or the authorities have freedom of decision while half of Lebanese territory is under Israeli occupation? Or is the principle of sovereignty and independent decision-making in the eyes of the Lebanese authorities one that is embodied in signing the submission agreement that has sold Lebanon's land, sovereignty, security, and Arabism to the Americans and the Israelis?

The Lebanese authorities know better than anybody else that Lebanese decision-making power is at present dependent on and governed from three quarters, all of which work for the same aim and for common objectives. The first is the U.S. quarter, which wants its share from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, namely to turn the territory of that Arab country into a base for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] and make the Lebanese capital the operational headquarters for NATO's southern flank; the Israeli quarter, which wants a security zone, which means seizing the south and placing it under Israeli control; the third quarter,the Phalangists, who are constantly striving to impose the victor and vanquished formula so as to remain in power and beable to exercise national oppression against all the Lebanese people's factions.

Obviously under the circumstances Lebanese decisions are far from being independent; they do not in any way express the national Lebanese will, which rejected the authorities' decision to negotiate with the Israeli enemy, the signing of the submission agreement, and any decision giving the Israelis and the Americans any gains on Lebanese territory.

Once again we say that the Syrian stand is not an enigma, nor is it confusing, as the official Lebanese media allege. Syria has often declared that it does not wish to keep its forces in Lebanon and has no ambitions in or designs on Lebanon. Syria stands with the Lebanese national will in resisting occupation and rejecting it outright.

Try as it may, the Lebanese regime which signed the submission agreement and is now seeking to detach Lebanon from its Arab environment cannot mislead or conceal the clear truth — that it has become the opposite of the Lebanese national will. Syria will stand on the side of that will and give it all kinds of support and backing until the agreement fails. This is an unchanging, principled stand. The Lebanese regime, which now stands against the national will and insists on implementing the submission agreement that is rejected nationally and on the Arab level, will pay a heavy price, and sooner or later its plans will backfire. Victory will go in the end only to the decision to keep Lebanon independent.

Al-Asad Receives Arab Communist Officials

JN291442 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad at 1200 today received a delegation representing the commands of the communist and workers parties in the Arab countries, including Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party; and 'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the Iraqi Communist Party.

ICO's Chatti Concludes Visit to Damascus

JN292121 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2045 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (SANA) — ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti left Damascus this afternoon following a 3-day visit to the country during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Debate Over Redeployment Continues

No Pullback During Habib Talks

TA291952 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29

[Text] The Cabinet will not discuss the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon until the talks with Philip Habib are exhausted. The U.S. envoy will return to Jerusalem tomorrow to begin practical discussions about the new deployment line to which the IDF will withdraw and the role the Lebanese Army and the multinational force soldiers will play in the evacuated territory. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that the coordinated position between Israel, Lebanon, and the United States will be concluded in talks President Reagan is to hold at the White House with the Lebanese president 2 weeks from now and with Prime Minister Menahem Begin in another month.

Shamir on Redeployment, PLO

TA292117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that a new deployment of the IDF in Lebanon is not a deviation from the agreed-upon principle of the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon. According to Minister Shamir, the new deployment would enhance Israel's ability to maintain its position in accordance with the agreement with Lebanon. He stressed that Israel would not withdraw as long as the Syrians and the PLO do not withdraw and the agreement signed with Lebanon is carried out. Shamir again warned that Israel would not allow Syria and the terrorists to initiate a war of attrition and would not stay without an answer.

He went on to say that the confrontation in the PLO proves that this organization is not a national freedom movement but a tool in the hands of Arab countries to fight Israel. He called on governments and international bodies to close the PLO offices and expel the terrorists. The foreign minister spoke in front of the participants in the international convention for advanced Judaism and his remarks were reported by our correspondent David Essing.

No Hurry To Redeploy

TA300724 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded]

[Text] It appears that Jerusalem is not hurrying to make decisions. The days the PLO is preoccupied with itself, and the Syrians are making a great effort not to carry out any hostilities. The result is relative quiet, fewer attacks and casualties, and consequently, domestic public and political pressure is letting up somewhat and there are fewer voices of protest.

Though official sources may not publicly acknowledge it, the improvement in the security situation has given the government the ability to have patience. The political leaders contend that for the time being all the cards are in Israel's hands. Israel, therefore, will give Philip Habib a chance to complete his rounds of visits in the region, even if Jerusalem is very doubtful about the results. Israel will aspire to have complete coordination with Washington and Beirut, notwithstanding the two countries' reservations about the possibility of an IDF redeployment. Even if a discussion is soon held in a government forum about the redeployment, the decisions made will presumably be in principle only; dates and a schedule will not be decided on. We should note that the security establishment is still examining the various plans, and has yet to submit its recommendations to the political echelon.

At the same time and in the same context, we add, Cabinet ministers told us yesterday that if Menahem Begin does not raise the matter at the Cabinet's upcoming session, they will initiate a discussion about the redeployment. Official spokesmen stress that Israel will act in any case according to its own needs. This has been made clear to Habib in his latest talks here. Political circles say that Israel is bound neither by Habib's travel schedule nor by the completion dates of the Lebanese Army's training course for new recruits.

Peres Urges Quick Withdrawal

TA292000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has urged that the present line of the Syrian forces in Lebanon be considered a red line across which any movement would be considered an initiation of hostility. In a lecture given on the occasion of awarding advanced degrees at the technion [technical university] in Haifa, Mr Peres said that there is no dispute about security matters in Israel and everyone is united on this issue. Our correspondent, Haviva Roger, reports Shim'on Peres' remarks:

[Begin recording] [Roger] Shim'on Peres has said that the strategic and political decisions in Lebanon cannot be postponed any longer. With respect to the doctors' strike, he said it took 4 months to reach a decision that should have taken only 4 days, and he has warned against a similar situation happening with respect to deployment in Lebanon. In his opinion this deployment should be based on three principles, the first of which is holding the Syrians at their present position.

[Peres] The way to stop the Syrians is by announcing that the present Syrian line will be considered a red line. Instead of courting the Syrians and begging them to move eastward, I would prefer the United States and its allies — and the Israeli Government — to tell the Syrians that any movement over the present lines would be considered an intentional renewal of hostility by them. It should also be made clear to Syria that it would be considered responsible for any violations or terrorist acts that would be carried out by PLO squads which exist in its area and are sheltered by it. Syria should not get the wrong impression that there is a dispute in Israel regarding the country's security. With respect to security matters, we are all united and there is no dispute on this subject.

[Roger] Other principles on which Israel's deployment should be based, according to Peres, are complete control by the Lebanese Government over the Ash-Shuf mountains since Lebanese forces should manage this area and not U.S. Marines or Israeli soldiers, as well as strengthening the forces of Major Haddad in order to create in southern Lebanon a security zone that would ensure the security of the Galilee settlements and the wellbeing of the IDF soldiers who are stationed in Lebanon. [end recording]

Arens on Syrian Abuse of POW's, Ansar Camp

TA291112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister says that the PLO leaders are engaged in ugly and cruel psychological warfare over the prisoners. He accused MK Me'ir Wilner of HADASH of being ready to participate in this psychological warfare. He was replying to a motion to the Knesset agenda submitted by MK Wilner, who contended that the detainees at the Ansar camp are being cruelly tortured. Minister Moshe Arens reported that Syria has three Israeli prisoners as well as the body of another soldier. In addition to the eight prisoners held by the PLO, there are also five more soldiers who are missing. We know they were taken captive. However, he said, there is no readiness to inform Israel what had befallen them.

Shamir, Kissinger Discuss Syrian Withdrawal

TA291032 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1027 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes that in the last few months the United States has been misled about the intentions of the Syrians and the terrorists to leave Lebanon. At the same time, Shamir said this morning during a meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that ultimately Syria would withdraw from Lebanon because of opposition pressure at home as well as a conflict with the Arab world. Minister Shamir added that Syria has its own policy, and that it does not take the Palestinians into account at all. This report was filed by our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

Levi Reviews West Bank Investments, Construction

TA290930 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 29 Jun 83 p 15

[Report by Gabi Kessler]

[Text] During the last fiscal year, the country invested more than 2 billion shekels in developing settlement in Judaea and Samaria. This is twice what it invested that same year in the Negev and the 'Aravah and almost twice what it invested in the Galilee and the Golan Heights.

This was disclosed yesterday in the Knesset by Minister of Construction and Housing David Levi in a review he gave of his ministry's activity. He reported that 16 new settlements would be begun this year, 5 in Judaea and Samaria, 2 in the Golan Heights, 3 in the Galilee, 4 in the Qatif bloc and the 'Arava, and 2 in Gilbo'a and the Jordan Rift valley.

The minister of housing also reported that there are now about 10,000 vacant apartments, of which about 6,500 are new ones. In Jerusalem, in the new northern suburb, Ramat Ze'ev, which is to connect the French Hill with Neve Ya'aqov, the construction of 1,200 apartments has already begun and the first apartments will be offered for sale this coming autumn.

Nazareth Arab Group Condemns 'Arafat Expulsion

TA291114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Arab Progressive Movement in Nazareth has condemned the Syrian authorities for having expelled Yasir 'Arafat. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar notes that this is the first Israeli Arab body that has come out strongly against Syria.

LIBYA

Tripoli: U.S. Planes Intercept Kuwaiti Aircraft

LD291629 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] American fighter planes intercepted a Kuwaiti Boeing 707 civilian aircraft after it left Tripoli International Airport for Kuwait today.

JANA Reports Incident

LD291739 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Kuwaiti Boeing 707, which was on a regular flight carrying a number of passengers, left Tripoli airport at 1340 on its way to Kuwait. It was intercepted by American fighter planes along the Libyan shores shortly after taking off.

JANA: Egypt's Mubarak 'Conspiring' Against Chad

LD291655 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 19, June 29 (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- Another stage of the conspiracy against Chadian people and their national government led by Goukouni Oueddei has been started. The head of the Egyptian regime Mubarak and his stooge Numayri are leading this new plot in lieu of the U.S. imperialism to destablise Chad so as to maintain areas of tension and flash points. Within these reactionary movements, Mubarak received the envoy of the Zairian president in Alexandria who delivered a message from President Mobutu of Zaire who restored close relations with Israel. REUTER news agency said the Egyptian regime started to participate increasingly in backing Hissein Habre. It was noted that Mubarak gave a particular importance to the Zairian envoy's visit to show Egypt's observation of O.A.U. resolutions, but in the same time indicators show that the head of the Egyptian regime is preparing to intervene in Chad in collaboration and coordination with his friends Numayri and Mobutu Sese Seko.

JANA: CIA Responsible for Overthrowing Chad Regime

LD291702 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, Ramadan 19, June 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American television network CBS held the CIA responsible for the overthrow of President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Provisional National Unity Government in Chad, by a plot carried out last year.

In a long report last night, it said that the C.I.A. involvement in the plot against President Goukouni was revealed in a secret testimony given in Washington in closed door briefings to the Intellegence Committee of the House of Representatives. It pointed out that the U.S.A. has spent 10 million dollars to carry out this conspiracy against Goukouni government.

This information is considered very grave as it reveals the extent of U.S. involvement in Chad and hot pursuit to destroy the unity of Chad and impose a bunch of criminals to implement its hostile plots against the Jamahiriyah and other progressive African countries.

The information also indicates the continuation of American conspiracy against the national legitimate government which was recognized by the Organization of African Unity and Lagos resolutions. The conspiracy is not aimed at President Goukouni Oueddei alone but also at the African countries which reject U.S. hegemony in the area.

Current events confirm that the U.S. intelligence sees that stooge Numayri and President Mubarak are in their perfect places in line with U.S. stand which is aimed to destabilise Chad and back gangs led by Hissein Habre.

UN Representative Refutes Habre Allegations

LD291701 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] New York, Ramadan 19, June 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Jamahiriyah's permanent representative at the U.N. has addressed a letter to the president of the Security Council refuting allegations made by rebel Habre in his letter to the council.

The representative referred, in his letter dated 24 June and registered in document Number 15843, to the internal situation in Chad and to other letters drawing the attention of the Security Council, the General Assembly and international public opinion to repeated allegations spread by Hissein Habre, the representative of the so-called northern army backed by a power hostile to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and aimed at harming Jamahiriyah's reputation and dragging it into problems she is not involved in.

He categorically denied all allegations made by Habre. He said, "As a neighboring country of Chad, the Libyan Jamahiriyah is keener than any other country on attaining security and stability in Chad. She affirmed this through direct action within the framework of sisterly neighboring countries' endeavors or through regional and international organizations".

He added, "Current events in Chad are the direct result of a rebellion by only one of the eleven sides, which signed the Lagos agreement, against the legitimate government that sprang from that agreement and is recognized by O.A.U. The conflict in Chad today is between Chadians and on Chadian territories".

He stressed, "A resolution of the Chadian problem could not be achieved by covering up events in Chad from the world's attention or through the spreading of lies and allegations and accusing some countries neighboring Chad. The solution could, however, be realized through the attainment of national reconciliation among all Chadians, regardless of their beliefs or regions...."

The Jamahiriyah is fully ready to work alongside sisterly African countries to realize such a national reconciliation and resolve the Chadian problem on the basis of the Lagos agreement's principles.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi Receives Foreign Envoys

PDRY Foreign Minister

LD291823 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 29 June — The commander of the revolution received Dr 'Ali ad-Dali, PDRY foreign minister and personal envoy of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who conveyed to him a message from the PDRY president.

Envoy From Ghana's Rawlings

LD300047 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday [29 Jun] received the personal envoy of Flight Lieutentant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council in Ghana. The envoy handed him a message from Chairman Rawlings.

Djibouti Envoy

LD300110 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a message from President Hassan Gouled, president of the republic of Djibouti, in which he pointed out the dangers which surround the Arab nation, stressing that the current situation can lead to a disaster for the Arabs, and history and the next generations will never forgive us any complacency in combating these dangers.

"Because of your strong will and insistence on unifying the Arab action, through your important and noble role in the Arab arena, I ask you, dear brother, to make every effort to stabilize the situation of our Palestinian brothers in Al-Biqa' in order to lead this situation to a satisfactory result, in order to avoid a war between the brothers."

President Hassan Gouled expressed his trust and confidence in the leading role which the brother leader of the revolution plays for the good of the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Ministry Statement on Mideast Situation

LD292331 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Statement on current developments in the Middle East issued by the Mauritanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 June]

[Text] The Mauritanian Government and people have been following with extreme concern the latest successive developments in the Middle East which do not serve the sublime interests of the Palestinian people or the Arab nation. On the contrary, they only help to entrench the division and to sow seeds of discord among the Palestinians and the Arabs, for which the Zionist enemy has been constantly working through his opportunist campaigns and his numerous prejudiced intrigues.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania wishes to affirm the need for intensifying and unifying all efforts toward preserving the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It earnestly calls on all Arab brothers in the region to check all attempts at division which are being hatched against them and to close their ranks in the face of imperialist and Zionist designs and challenges.

Our unity, solidarity, and cohesion provide the only guarantee for a successful struggle to retrieve our usurped Arab land and for the Palestinian people to retrieve their natural right to self-determination and independence.

MOROCCO

Libyan Leader To Pay 'Working Visit' 30 June

LD291641 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Rabat, 29 Jun (MAP) — Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will pay a friendly and working visit to Morocco on Thursday, 30 June. This visit will be a good opportunity to consolidate [rabt] relations between His Majesty King Hassan II and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Moreover, it will enable them to review the current problems in the Arab world.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Front on Clashes Within Ethiopian Army

NC291940 Paris AFP in English 1830 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 29 (AFP) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) today said bloody armed clashes occurred this month within the Ethiopian Armed Forces, leaving several dead and nearly 780 wounded. The events occurred after what it called the failure of the latest military campaign by the government in Addis Ababa against Eritrean independence fighters, an EPLF communique issued here today said.

In the communique, the EPLF said the clashes took place amid rebellions between June 12 and June 19 in the town of Keren, north of the Eritrean capital of Asmara.

A similar event occurred at Decamere, southeast of the provincial capital, on June 22, in which at least one Ethiopian soldier was killed and another wounded, the statement said.

The EPLF said that the Ethiopian Government's policies toward the Eritrean question was meeting growing discontent and resistance inside the Ethiopian Army.

KENYA

Reportage on 'Suspension' of Minister Njonjo

Parliamentarians Seek Njonjo's Resignation

EA291922 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Early this morning, members of Parliament called on Mr Njonjo to resign and if he failed to do so, the ruling party, KANU, should meet immediately and discuss the fate of the traitor.

Cries were raised in Parliament during the budget debate and a clear majority of members feared that the traitor issue was consuming a lot of time of the debate on budget matters.

Mr Njonjo was taken to task by the member for Kerio Central, Mr Francis Keino Mutwol, who is also the secretary to the parliamentary group. Mr Mutwol told Mr Njonjo to resign or if he failed to do so he should clear himself. Mr Mutwol wondered why Mr Njonjo had refused to resign when it was clear that members and wananchi at large knew that he — Mr Njonjo — was the traitor.

The member for Iveti South, Mr Nthenge, said the continued closure of the University of Nairobi had a relationship with the traitor issue. He called on the minister for higher education, Mr Kamotho, to reopen the university immediately. Mr Nthenge said the university students saw long time ago what most people were seeing now and because they criticized the traitor, they were sent home.

An assistant minister for economic planning, Mr Martin Shikuku, told the House that he had evidence, which he tabled in the House, showing that Mr Njonjo was receiving foreign money into this country. Mr Shikuku said Mr Njonjo operated bank accounts from where he withdrew huge sums of money.

The bank account at Standard Bank, Moi Avenue, was operating on account number 260339 and was opened and supervised by H.A. Richardson, the senior executive in charge of the bank in Kenya; and Mr Flyworth, the manager of Moi Avenue branch, Nairobi. The two mentioned are non-Kenyans, the document alleges.

On July 7 1980 Mr Njonjo had 340,000 shillings deposited by telegraphic transfer from London.

On July 29 1980 Mr Njonjo had 1,265,318 shillings and 40 cents deposited from Chase Manhattan.

Mr Njonjo withdrew the following amounts on the following checks: check number 0037798: 200,000 shillings; check number 0037800: 500,000 shillings; check number 0131553: 1 million shillings.

Mr Shikuku further told the House that Mr Njonjo, according to the evidence, owned an engineering works in Pietersburg, South Africa.

The evidence further shows that Mr Njonjo had been summoned to appear before the industrial court on a charge of discriminatory employment practices.

Mr Njonjo, on several points of order, denied that he was the traitor.

The issue on KENYA NEWS AGENCY [KNA], which was cautioned yesterday by Mr Njonjo, was taken up by the member for Bungoma South, Mr Lawrence Sifuna, who asked Mr Njonjo to tell the House who the KNA lawyer was. He was applauded.

KNA was cautioned by Mr Njonjo during his contribution to the budget debate yesterday. He said KNA has consulted its lawyer and was instructed to go ahead with the campaign of the traitor.

Njonjo Suspended Pending Inquiry

EA292039 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1735 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has suspended the minister for constitutional affairs, Mr Njonjo, with immediate effect. This is until a judicial inquiry into the irregularities being attributed to him completes its findings and submits them to the president.

The judicial inquiry will be led by Justice Miller of the High Court of Kenya. The president ordered the inquiry after carefully considering all the statements that have been made at various forums about Mr Njonjo and had come to the conclusion that it will be in the public interest to institute such an inquiry.

According to a statement released from the state house, Nakuru, the president recalled that when he addressed the National Governing Council of the ruling party, just over a month ago, he reiterated his determination to instill discipline in the management of the country's affairs and of the ruling party. The president emphasized the need for loyalty, integrity, and sincerity in Kenya.

President Moi pointed out that the maintenance of discipline will be done in full recognition of the Constitution and the rule of law.

More on Suspension

AB291955 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, June 29 (AFP) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi today suspended Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo and appointed a judicial commission to investigate allegations against the minister.

In a statement, President Moi said Mr Njonjo "has been suspended with immediate effect from his ministerial position until a judicial inquiry into the serious irregularity being attributed to him completes its findings and submits them to the president."

The presidential decision follows presentation to Parliament today by Assistant Economic Planning Minister Martin Shikuku of bank account documents proving, according to him, that Mr Njonjo is the "traitor" in the government about which controversy and speculation has raged for weeks. Mr Njonjo had already, two weeks ago, been named before Parliament by Tourism Minister Elijah Mwangale as the traitor.

Mr Shikuku said the documents showed Mr Njonjo had received funds from the United States and London. He also asserted that the constitutional affairs minister had an interest in an engineering firm in South Africa where, he said, Mr Njonjo went for holidays.

The "traitor" saga began in May when President Moi said that a foreign power was grooming someone to take over as head of state, and has since created consternation in Kenyan political circles, with demands for the traitor to be removed from office. It was amid this storm that Mr Moi announced that general elections would be held in September.

Mr Njonjo walked out of Parliament when Mr Shikuku intervened in what was supposed to be a debate on the budget, the last item of Parliament business before Parliament is dissolved.

Earlier, in a statement Mr Njonjo again denied suggestions that he was backed by an unnamed foreign power to become president. "I am already on record as having no aspiration whatsoever to the presidency of this country and wish to repeat that clearly once again," the statement said. He also said he had no aspirations to become vice-president. Mr Njonjo further denied campaigning for leadership of the Kikuyu tribe — the largest ethnic group in Kenya.

With regard to the "traitor" suggestion, Mr. Njonjo said his conscience was entirely clear and his loyalty to the president and the country had by any reasonable standards been beyond question. His only ambition was to serve the people of Kikuyu constituency which he represents, just west of Nairobi.

But even as Mr Njonjo was issuing his statement, an MP was telling the Kenyan Parliament that the minister had once told him that he was aspiring for the post of vice-president. The MP, Francis Mutwol, told the packed house that Mr Njonjo had told him the matter in "confidence."

Information Minister Reaffirms Loyalty to Moi

EA291928 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Eliud Mwamunga, has said that the statement he made in Parliament last week on the question of VOK coverage of the Rungiri prayers debate is, by its nature, a government statement and that any attempt to construe it otherwise is wrong and mischievous. In a press statement Mr Mwamunga said that his loyalty to the president is unshakable under all circumstances.

Mr Mwamunga was reacting to a demand attributed to Mr Richard Mwangeka and Mr Darius Mbela which appeared in sections of the press today that he be expelled from KANU. Mr Mwamunga said that Mr Mwangeka and Mr Mbela have no business to ask him to clear his already clean name over the traitor issue. He said that the two gentlemen know very well that he was the first to issue a strong statement to condemn the traitor and his collaborators. Mr Mwamunga said that he was aware of the activities of a clique of rich people, mainly outside Voi constituency, who are out to destabilize the area. He said that it was common knowledge in Taita Taveta that there are certain wealthy people preparing to use their money to subvert and corrupt the masses.

SOMALIA

Senior Army Officers Reportedly Arrested

EA292128 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Reports circulating in the capital city of Mogadishu say that five senior officers of the Siad Barre loyalist forces have been arrested. The reports add that several other junior officers of the Somali Armed Forces have also been arrested.

Although the regime has not officially confirmed the arrests, it is believed that they [the arrested officers] opposed the obdurate policies of the regime of General Siad Barre. The reports add that the arrested senior officers were planning a coup against the government currently in power in Mogadishu.

Attack by Forces of Siad Barre 'Crushed'
EA292138 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] An attack launched by the forces of Siad Barre against the bases of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, has been crushed.

Reports from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces confirm that units loyal to Siad Barre lost 60 officers and men killed, including two senior officers, and 100 others wounded, when they attempted to mount an attack on the bases of the 9th General Aynanshe Division on the outskirts of the town of (Ghalin Dor), central Somalia, on 26 June, 1983.

The forces loyal to Siad Barre also lost one APC vehicle and a military vehicle, both of which were blown up.

The fighters of the General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces lost four martyrs. Seven others were injured.

UGANDA

Farm Equipment Grants From Japan Reported
AB291545 Dakar PANA in English 1530 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Kampala 28 June, (UNA/PANA) — Uganda has received 57 Kubota tractors worth 200 million yen from Japan and an agreement for another grant of 200 million yen has been concluded between the two countries for the purchase of more farm implements.

The tractors were received on behalf of the Uganda Government by the minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr. Samwiri Mugwisa, at Namalere research station about 11 miles north of Kampala. Mr. Mugwisa said his government would acquire production machinery in-puts so as to increase food production and attain self-sufficiency. He added, because of the inputs the government provided to the farmers earlier, the food situation has improved. He pointed out that the government was determined to improve the economy and social conditions of the peoples which deteriorated during the military regime.

The Japanese charge d'affairs to Uganga, Mr. Minoru Lida, praised the government's policy of putting a lot of emphasis on increased agricultural output. The envoy observed that despite the world-wide recession, Uganda's economy was making long strides toward recovery. Japan has so far extended to Uganda a total sum of 12 million U.S. dollars for various projects.

CAMEROON

President Biya Addresses Cabinet Session

AB290852 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] President Paul Biya presided over a Cabinet meeting at Unity Palace yesterday morning. Many domestic and international problems were examined during the meeting. The head of state began by reminding the Cabinet members of the principles which must govern their actions if maximum efficiency in the performance of government is to be achieved. He stressed the need for objectivity, rigor, and devotion to the cult of general interest in handling matters entrusted to them. He urged every minister to give particular attention to the protection of official secrets. He also asked the ministers to relentlessly impart new energy to the activities of their departments by regularly giving a fresh impetus to their efforts to live up to the legitimate expectations of the Cameroonian people. The president of the republic also stressed the need for all ministries to draft yearly action programs based on the forecasts of the 5-year development plan and on the requests made to him during his various tours of the provinces. This will allow an assessment to be made of the pace at which projects are being implemented.

On international issues, the head of state asked the minister of foreign affairs to brief the Cabinet on the 19th OAU summit, in which our country played a very active role. It became clear from the foreign minister's report that thanks to the champions of respect for legality, a consensus was achieved that enabled the summit to be held and paved the way for a settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

Speaking after the minister of foreign affairs, the head of state reviewed the policy that our country has steadfastly adhered to — respect for legality in the activities of the OAU. This should not be taken as a partisan stance. He expressed satisfaction with the triumph of wisdom over the forces of division and hoped for implementation of the resolutions calling on the parties mentioned by name in the Western Saharan conflict to open direct negotiations for a cease-fire and for the holding of a referendum on self-determination. He also pledged that our country would continue its efforts to settle the various problems confronting the OAU.

Finally, the president of the republic spoke about French President Mitterrand's recent visit to Cameroon. He gave special emphasis to the particularly warm welcome accorded our distinguished guest, and pointed to it as proof that the Cameroonian people support the institutions which they have chosen for themselves. The various talks, both at head of state level and at delegation level, show that France and Cameroon are quite determined to strengthen their cooperation. The study of various issues that will be followed up in the next few months by the French-Cameroonian joint commission on cooperation will enable both parties to examine bilateral problems, particularly with regard to trade and the implementation of certain industrial projects. The head of state stressed the interest shown by the French side in seeking the proper means of strengthening cooperation and friendship between France and Cameroon.

CHAD

Zairian, Sudanese Soldiers Said To Aid Habre

AB282120 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] According to a dispatch just received from our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, while the National Liberation Army [ANL] is marching victoriously toward the capital, Moribund [corruption of Mobutu] Sese C'est Trop [corruption of Seko] of Zaire and Ja'far Numayri of Sudan are becoming increasingly agitated. This is reflected in their public condemnations of the Libyan Army for intervening in the Chadian conflict — an accusation that is only a figment of the imagination of reactionary African circles. Each of these two irresponsible traitors to Africa has placed 800 men at the disposal of the gang leader Hissein Habre. Out of these 1,600 soldiers from the regular armies of Zaire and Sudan, 400 have been sent as reinforcements to Abeche; the remaining 1,200 soldiers, therefore, constitute [words indistinct] in West Africa.

We, therefore, call on international and national opinion, the Arab League, the OAU, and Mitterrand's Socialist France to be witnesses to the attempt to internationalize the internal Chadian conflict. To this end, we repeat our call to all Chadians and soldiers of the National Liberation Army to mobilize for the defense of the fatherland which is now in danger.

Even Hissein Habre, who has always dreamed of seeing Chad aflame, is, thanks to American dollars, recruiting African mercenaries. Their aim is to challenge the international community and the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT], which is determined to liver our country from the colonial yoke. We, therefore, call on all Chadians who still support the reactionary clique in Ndjamena to collect their wits and deal a deadly blow to the mercenaries, who, be they Africans or Europeans, seek to put our country into a state of chaos.

We are quite surprised that the so-called objective Western press has never mentioned the presence of Zairian and Sudanese mercenaries in Chad while at the same time seeing Libyan troops all over the place. The Chadian people, for their part, reserve the right to call on their friends to help them defend their honor and dignity.

Here is another dispatch we have just received: According to reliable sources close to the Reagan administration, the United States wants to intervene militarily in Chad with the collaboration of an African country. After the successive defeats of Hissein Habre's men by the ANL forces in Gouro, Ounianga, and Faya-Largeau, the White House, according to the dispatch, is considering replacing Hissein Habre with the present so-called minister of defense of the national annihilation forces, the traitor Captain Rotouang, at the head of the Republic of Ndjamena. [as heard]

RWANDA

Habyarimana Reelected Party Leader 28 June

EA291836 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Militant Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana was unanimously elected leader of the party by a show of hands yesterday evening by all 470 participants in the Fourth National Ordinary Congress of the National Revolutionary Development Movement [MRND]. The congress has been meeting since 26 June at the provisional headquarters of the National Development Council.

The candidacy of Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana [words indistinct] was agreed upon and presented by the movement's Central Committee at its meeting on 6 June 1983, in conformity with Articles 14 and 19 of the MRND statutes of 5 July 1975.

Before bringing up the issue of the election of the movement's president yesterday, the fourth congress debated social questions, education, culture and scientific research, and questions relating to foreign policy.

On the subject of the responsibility of the family in the education of children, the founder-president stressed that parents must realize that they have the greatest responsibility for their children and should, therefore, help in the problem of delinquency and vagrancy. He added that the public must understand the government's measure to send vagrants and parasites away from towns and urban centers. This is not a way for the government to get rid of crooks, who are placed in prison when apprehended, but is rather a means of allowing parents and community leaders who know young delinquents to look after them and get them interested in the development of activities in rural areas.

Finally, on foreign policy, the participants at the congress once again supported the Central Committee's report on this field of affairs and encouraged the government to continue its policy of opening up to the world and of seeking to further international cooperation.

These are the main points covered by the debates during yesterday's session of the fourth congress. The spirit of frank and direct dialogue which characterized the debates must be stressed yet again. This allowed the participants to [word indistinct] review the different sectors of national life.

MALI

Cooperation Agreement With PRC Reported

AB291640 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today, the PRC and Mali signed a technical cooperation agreement for assistance to the Malian drug manufacturing company. On the same occasion, following a request by the Malian Government for the provision of emergency aid to people affected by the drought, the Chinese Government has presented a sum of money for the purchase of 1,000 tons of corn.

In a brief speech, the Chinese ambassador, His Excellency Zhou Haiping, said that the signing of the agreement is aimed at consolidating the factory, thus marking a new phase in the exemplary South-South cooperation between the PRC and Mali.

NIGERIA

'Violent Political Clashes' in Ogun State

AB291540 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, June 29 (AFP) — Violent political clashes in Ijebu-Ife, in western Nigeria's Ogun State yesterday, left one person dead and two others seriously injured, the *Daily Times* reported today.

According to the government-owned daily, several houses belonging to party officials and a campaign vehicle were also reported burnt during the clashes. The paper, quoting informed sources, said that at the centre of the disturbances, which paralysed most activities in the town, were the western Nigeria-based Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN). According to the *Daily Times*, the NPN was said to have staged a campaign in the town when a nearby record-seller suddenly raised the volume of his music equipment to a level considered disturbing by party supporters. Trouble was reported to have ensued among members of the rival parties when the record-seller refused to stop the music despite appeals by organisers of the campaign, the *Daily Times* said. Police went to the scene and made some arrests, the paper said. A local police officer was quoted as saying: "We are not going to spare all the thugs arrested in connection with the violence."

Recent political clashes, particularly in western Nigeria, have resulted in a number of human casualties and considerable damage to the property of rival parties.

Presidential and general elections are scheduled to be held in Nigeria in August.

TOGO

Ghana Ambassador Summoned Regarding Allegations

AB292050 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation today summoned the Ghanaian ambassador to Togo and verbally notified him of the profound indignation of the Togolese Government concerning the Ghanaian authorities' unfounded news broadcast, which sought to find a scapegoat by implicating Togo in the abortive coup of 19 June.

The Togolese minister seized this opportunity to launch a strong protest against these ridiculous and empty accusations put forward by the Ghanaian authorities, the nature of which compromises the atmosphere of understanding and good neighborliness that exists between our two countries.

The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation noted that Togo's foreign policy is essentially based on respect for the sovereignty of all states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and a constant search for peace and political stability in our subregion.

In this spirit, Togo has subscribed to the nonaggression and defense aid agreement linking ECOWAS countries, and has never authorized and will never tolerate anyone using its territory as a base for subversive activities against any country whatever, especially a neighboring country. In fact, Togo, which has never hidden the fact that there are refugees on its territory, hosts, in accordance with international agreements, African refugees, primarily Ghanaians who have found asylum in our nation because of the immediate proximity of our two countries.

These Ghanaian refugees, like the others, are regularly counted and supervised by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees]. Moreover, it must be remembered that the closure of the Ghana-Togo border, unilaterally decided upon by the Ghanaian authorities, should normally and logically enable Ghana to better control the activities of these dissidents.

Finally, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation reaffirmed Togo's readiness to work towards the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries so as to safeguard the relations of good neighborliness and the atmosphere of peace in the subregion.

UPPER VOLTA

President Accuses Libya of Backing 17 May Events

AB291038 Paris AFP in French 0900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 29 Jun (AFP) — At a press conference held at the Palace of the Presidency of the Republic in Ouagadougou on Tuesday evening, President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo accused Libya of interference in the internal affairs of his country.

President Ouedraogo, Upper Volta's head of state, accused Libya of having "poured oil on the fire" during the events last month which shook the Upper Voltan national army. These events led to the arrest of [words indistinct], former Prime Minister Captain Thomas Sankara and Commander Jean-Baptiste Boucary Lingani, former secretary general of the People's Salvation Council Permanent Secretariat.

The Upper Voltan head of state, who issued a warning to "the real enemies of the people who do not hesitate to deal with foreign countries and who only know how to conduct intrigue and hatch plots," explained that a "so-called Voice of the Upper Voltan Revolution broadcasting from Bardai in northern Chad" was amplified by the Libyan national radio before being beamed to Upper Volta.

President Ouedraogo said that he did not break diplomatic relations with Libya in the hope that this country would act on a basis of equality with Upper Volta. He pointed out that he will not hesitate to reconsider his position if Tripoli persists in the path it has chosen.

President Ouedraogo, who spoke about the political prospects of his country, said the new government formed on 4 June 1983 will prepare the country's return to normal constitutional life. A framework for the first draft constitution is being worked out and will be submitted to the most representative cross-section of the population, he said.

The president again said there are no longer any contradictory trends within the Army, since political and ideological debates have been banned within the organization.

Questioned about the coincidence between the events of 17 May 1983 (Thomas Sankara's arrest) and the presence of Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, in Ouagadougou on the same day, the Upper Voltan head of state categorically denied that France had any part in those events. "Even if Guy Penne had not come to Ouagadougou," Mr Ouedraogo said, "people would have said that France masterminded the events. As proof of this, it has been alleged that 800 French paratroopers were staying at Ouagadougou hotels during the events." This sort of comment is purely speculation, he said, adding that the relations between France and Upper Volta are "excellent."

Ouedraogo Signs Decree Canceling Curfew

AB300702 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] We open this newscast with the decree signed yesterday by the head of state announcing the total cancellation of the curfew.

The chairman of the People's Salvation Council and head of state decrees:

Article 1: The curfew imposed since 7 November 1982 is canceled throughout the national territory.

Article 2: This present decree, which nullifies all previous arrangements, comes into effect as of the date of its signature and will be registered, published, and communicated wherever necessary.

Ouagadougou, 29 June 1983. [signed] Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives USSR Envoy, Andropov Note

MB292006 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] In separate audiences in Luanda this afternoon, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Vadim Loginov and (Sandor Arjenian), ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union and Hungary, respectively.

The Soviet ambassador accredited to our country conveyed a message from Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the Angolan head of state. In his message, the Soviet head of state and head of the CPSU expressed his thanks to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the message of congratulations sent to him by the Angolan leader on his election to the posts of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the USSR.

The Hungarian ambassador bid farewell to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the end of his diplomatic mission in the People's Republic of Angola.

Minister Says Borders With Congo, Zaire To Open

MB290711 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Important resolutions were adopted at the end of the visit paid by a ministerial delegation led by Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning, to Cabinda Province the day before yesterday. In Cabinda, the delegation held talks with local authorities on topics related to the political and economic life of the province.

Speaking to our colleagues of the Cabinda regional station, Comrades Lopo do Nascimento and (Andre Petrov), secretary for production of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, who was part of the ministerial delegation, disclosed that the results of the visit were satisfactory. Indeed, they revealed the decision to open our frontiers with the two countries that border the region, namely, the Congo and Zaire. This will allow a freer flow of people and goods for the benefit of the three states.

During the meeting with media officials, it was also disclosed that a foreign exchange bureau has been opened at Matadi border post, which will exchange francs for kwanzas whenever a Congolese or Zairian national wishes to come to Cabinda to purchase goods, or kwanzas for francs whenever an Angolan national wishes to visit either of the two neighboring countries to acquire whatever goods he might find essential. According to the party secretary for production, the measure came as a result of the (?free) devaluation of the Angolan national currency in relation to the CFR franc. The official rate for the latter is 1,000 francs for 110 kwanzas. At the moment, the exchange is made at the rate of 1,000 francs for 1,000 kwanzas, and such a situation is highly disadvantageous to the People's Republic of Angola.

Referring to Cabinda's economic plans, which are part of the general emergency plan, the two officials said that in view of the economic and political importance of the province, much can be done to minimize the difficulties presently faced by the local population. Special attention has been given to the fields of wood exploration and fish conservation, and greater support from the central structures will be given to all initiatives from the local authorities.

During its visit to Cabinda Province, the ministerial delegation recommended that the local structures show greater interest and dedication in making use of initiatives from the private sector and farmers associations and cooperatives so that food production can be increased. According to Comrade (Andre Petrov), no agreement has been reached on direct imports, which are supposed to benefit Cabinda Province. He said that the situation is always of great concern to the party, and particularly to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Referring to the general emergency plan at the national level, the minister of planning noted that while some portions of it are being implemented in all the country's provinces, other sections are still undergoing detailed examination. This, he said, is perhaps due to the complexity of the plan.

The ministerial delegation also included Emilio Guerra, minister of fisheries, and other officials who dealt with various fields of activity in Cabinda.

More on UNITA's Preparations To Release Hostages

Red Cross Confirms Delay

AB291140 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, June 29 (AFP) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has confirmed the postponement of the planned release today of Czechoslovak and other prisoners of the Angolan UNITA rebel movement.

The delay was not sought by the ICRC, a Red Cross spokesman said, adding that contacts were continuing to smooth out the remaining difficulties and the captives could be freed in the next few days. A well-informed source said that there were still technical and political problems over the planned handover of the 17 Czechoslovak women and 21 children to representatives of their government in Zimbabwe.

The prisoners were still officially in UNITA hands at the rebel base in southern Angola, although Red Cross representatives had been caring for them since Friday.

Altogether 66 Czechoslovaks and 20 Portuguese were captured by South African-backed Union for the Total Independence of Angola last March in the centre of the country, and then taken 1,500 miles (2,300 kilometres) to the south, mostly on foot, to UNITA-held territory.

One of the 28 Czechoslovak men, Jaroslav Navratil, 36, a diabetic, reportedly died of exhaustion on the way. UNITA is

holding on to the rest, apparently in an effort to secure the release of 30 of its own guerrilas and seven British mercenaries held by the Luanda authorities.

Certain Hostages To Be Released

AB291426 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 29 (AFP) — The rebel Angolan UNITA movement today said that it had decided to release immediately not only 38 women and children out of more than 60 Czechoslovaks taken hostage in March, but also some men whose health called for specialised treatment.

A communique issued here said that the release decision was in response to an appeal from Pope John Paul II.

However, those "whose health has been declared good by the International Committee of the Red Cross" would only be freed in exchange for UNITA leaders imprisoned in Angolan Government jails, and for seven jailed British mercenaries "if the United Kingdom so wishes."

According to various reports yesterday, the release of the 17 women and 21 children among the Czechoslovak hostages had been expected for today, but it has now been delayed indefinitely for what were said to be last-minute problems of coordination among the parties concerned.

The reports yesterday said UNITA would be hanging on to 27 captured Czechoslovak men against the release of some 30 of its own guerrillas and the seven British mercenaries. The mercenaries were jailed by the Angolan authorities after they fought against the now ruling MPLA (Angolan People's Liberation Movement) in the armed power struggle which followed independence in 1975.

Possible Transfer Arrangements Reported

AB300803 Paris AFP in English 0746 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 30 (AFP) — Czechoslovak and Portuguese prisoners held by the Angolan rebel UNITA movement will be flown from southern Angola to Johannesburg today, an informed source said in Pretoria.

South African radio reported today that the release of the captives, expected yesterday, had been postponed because of UNITA opposition to the Czechoslovaks being taken from Johannesburg to Harare, Zimbabwe, for handing over to diplomats from Prague.

The radio gave no indication of the arrangement finally negotiated with the Red Cross. However, a well-informed source in Kinshasa, Zaire said that all the captives would be arriving there around 4:00 pm (1500 GMT) today. The Czechoslovaks would go on to Prague later in the day while the Portuguese would stay in Zaire for about 48 hours.

BOTSWANA

Masire Comments on PRC Aid, Zimbabwe Ties

MB281720 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, has said that construction work on the biggest hospital in the country to be built in Francistown will start early next year. In a meeting yesterday in Francistown to mark the end of his week-long tour of the Northeast District, Dr Masire said that the hospital, which would have 360 beds and 35 doctors, would be used as a referral hospital for all cases in the northern part of Botswana. He said the construction costs were estimated at 24 million pula, excluding 12 million pula for equipment.

On the railway takeover project, the president said that 35 drivers had already been given appropriate training to operate different types of locomotives and rolling stock. Dr Masire said that the People's Republic of China had sent an advance technical team to help in relaying 120 kilometers of the railway track from Gaborone to the border in the south, and China had given aid amounting to 17 million pula. He said that Botswana had been able to secure 12 locomotives which were now operating satisfactorily along the line from Zimbabwe to the southern part of Botswana.

The president reiterated that relations with Zimbabwe were very good despite efforts by newspapers in that country to sour the relations. He added that the Zimbabwean authorities were on record as disowning the adverse publicity by the newspapers and said that full diplomatic relations had been established between the two countries.

On the question of refugees, the president said refugees in Botswana were expected not to engage in hostile activities against Botswana's neighbors, adding that to do so would be contrary to the provisions of the International Convention on Refugees. He said that those who absconded from the few refugee camps for whatever reason, those found possessing arms, and those who have engaged in hostile activities against Botswana's neighbors will be returned to their countries of origin.

LESOTHO

30 'Heavily Armed Bandits' Defeated in Clash

MB300625 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] About 30 heavily armed bandits were engaged by the Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPF] on a mountain in Kolonyama near the prime minister's country residence in an encounter which began on Tuesday and ended yesterday. A spokesman for the LPF has reported that the armed gang was completely wiped out, and so far 10 of their corpses have been brought to Maseru. Mopping-up operations are continuing.

In the encounter, two members of the force were fatally injured, while three were admitted in hospital with injuries. A huge cache of military equipment of varying descriptions, believed to be the largest ever captured in various previous encounters, was captured. One captured bandit has disclosed that the bandits are recruited, trained, armed, and assigned by the SADF. The bandit further disclosed that his group had been assigned to go and assassinate the prime minister in Kolonyama.

Meanwhile, at Mphaki three armed bandits were killed in an encounter with the LPF. Part of the gang fled to Matatiele in South Africa. A limited quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured. In this encounter, one member of the LPF was fatally injured. At Thabana Morena one armed bandit was captured in a follow-up operation.

In order to assist in identifying the dead bodies brought from Kolonyama where the Lesotho Military Force flushed out armed bandits from the Republic of South Africa, it has been arranged that the dead bodies may be seen at the mortuary of the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru.

Minister Says RSA TV Interview Inaccurate

MB300807 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, says that he wishes to clarify an otherwise erroneously presented interview on SABC television by (Cliff Saunders) yesterday, regarding the question of relations between Lesotho and South Africa.

Interviewed by Radio Lesotho last night, the Honorable Sekhonyana said that on SABC television (Cliff Saunders) had presented the minister's answers against wrong questions to try and give the impression that the ANC freedom fighters clandestinely attacked South Africa from Lesotho soil, whereas the minister had completely denied the allegation that the ANC used Lesotho as a spingboard for attacks on South Africa.

The minister told (Cliff Saunders) that Lesotho has always made its position very clear that the ANC freedom fighters did not use Lesotho's territory to attack South Africa. Furthermore, Lesotho gave sanctuary to the ANC on the understanding that they were political refugees, and that they would in no way interfere in the internal politics of Lesotho nor use Lesotho as a base for subversive attacks on South Africa.

The minister had told (Cliff Saunders) that these conditions of refuge had not yet been broken by the refugees, and if South Africa had any complaint she was free to give evidence of the breach of the conditions by dispatching South African officials to give proof. Up to now South Africa had been unable to do so, and when Lesotho's minister of foreign affairs had attended a meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa was equally unable to take his offer that officials of South Africa should fly in the minister's airplane to come and point out areas where the ANC freedom fighters were receiving training or places where they planned their subversive attacks on South Africa.

The Lesotho foreign minister said that as proof of his statements he challenged the South African television to give in full the interview between himself and (Cliff Saunders) in a question and answer form. The minister charged that (Cliff Saunders) had come to Lesotho to carry out an interview thinking and hoping that the South African mercenaries would have already toppled the Lesotho Government through the clandestine support of South Africa, as demonstrated by recent attacks on Lesotho which loyal Lesotho forces successfully repulsed at Kolonyama, Taung, Qhuting, and many others, including those that will come.

The minister said that no person is capable of vanquishing Lesotho pride in the defense of their hard-won independence — not unless and until South Africa sends her own full army to attack Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviet Message on Anniversaries Reported

MB291700 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0825 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] On the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Mozambique Liberation Front and the 8th anniversary of national independence, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message of congratulations to President Samora Machel. The message says that the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of Frelimo, have been following the path of implementing socioeconomic transformation and consolidating their revolutionary gains.

The message stresses that Mozambique has increased and strengthened its international prestige and actively takes part in the efforts to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and the arms race and in the fight for the total and final liberation of Africa from the colonial yoke and racism. The message stresses that the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress outlined new tasks for building the bases for the development of a new socialist society in Mozambique.

Minister Meets Socialist Countries' Envoys

MB300756 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, the minister of home trade, Aranda da Silva, held a meeting with the members of the diplomatic corps from the socialist countries in order to review the assistance rendered by those countries following an appeal made by our government for aid to the victims of drought in central and southern Mozambique. Aranda da Silva described the assistance from the socialist countries as positive. The minister added that, contrary to some reports, this is not simply the worst drought in the last 50 years, but is in fact the worst drought in the history of Mozambique. Present at the meeting were the state secretary for international cooperation, Antonio Sumbane, the state secretary for supply, (Francisco Dassis Macil), and the national marketing director in the Ministry of Home Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA

Spokesman Rejects Angolan Statement on Troops

MB291624 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A Defense Force spokesman in Pretoria has rejected as nonsense an allegation by Angola that South African troops are massing in Angola's southern Cunene Province in preparation for an advance further into the country.

According to a statement by the Angolan Department of Defense, South Africa is increasing its reconnaissance flights over southern Angola, and Angolan Government forces came under artillery attack at Cahama on Sunday. South African forces have allegedly gathered 17 km south of Cahama, as well as outside Evale and Ngiva.

ANC Claims Responsibility for Bomb Blasts

AB292000 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 29 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) today claimed responsibility for two bomb blasts yesterday which rocked South-African police offices in Roodeport, west of Johannesburg.

A brief statement from the ANC's chief representative in Dar es Salaam sent to Lusaka stated: "The operation was carried out by our Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, the ANC's military wing)."

No-one was injured in the explosions, which wrecked the first floor of the building.

The anti-apartheid ANC movement claimed responsibility for a huge car bomb blast at South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria in May which killed 19 people and wounded about 200.

Johannesburg Lauds 'Realistic' Reagan Approach

MB281005 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Endorsement of South African Opposition to Violence"]

[Text] The sharp contrast in the motives and methods in play in southern Africa is well known. On the one hand, South Africa is committed to internal reform through democratic process and to peaceful coexistence with its neighbors in the interests of a stable and strong subcontinent. By contrast, the Soviet intention through such revolutionary instruments as the ANC is to destabilize, seize power in South Africa, and to achieve strategic dominance of southern Africa.

Against this background, the wide divergence of opinion on relations with South Africa which emerged in the United States this past weekend is significant. It draws a clear line of distinction between the realistic and practical approach of an informed Reagan administration and the reckless and naive alternatives offered, whether intentionally or through ignorance, by certain Democrats who see themselves as presidential contenders.

On the side of reason, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Mr Lawrence Eagleburger has pointed out that outside forces are willing to turn southern Africa into a battleground in order to subject the region to political and ideological subjugation. If we wish to shape events, he said, we must be prepared to take initiatives, make investments, build institutions, and bridges. And Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker has condemned violence against South Africa. Southern Africa was on a knife edge, he added, and the way out was constructive engagement. These are the words of spokesmen for an administration which realizes that it should be helpful rather than obstructionist in respect of the reform in progress in South Africa, an attitude which is part of a broader strategy for southern Africa based on the need to protect American interests in a region under threat from Soviet expansionism.

Opposition to the constructive approach has now come from five of the contenders for the Democratic Party's nomination in next year's presidential election, among them former Vice President Mr Walter Mondale. They claim constructive engagement has failed and say that they would not hesitate to enforce such drastic measures as economic sanctions against South Africa. Obviously they are not aware of the accepted fact that the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa would have a far more disastrous effect on neighboring states than on the Republic itself, nor do they realize that the resultant frustration, discontent, and chaos could play directly into the hands of the Kremlin by triggering further violance and destabilization.

Further endorsement of the peaceful road of negotiation was in evidence again this past weekend when the chief minister of kwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, well-known as a critic of the South African Government, reiterated the fact that his Inkatha Movement had no intention of deviating from its basic principle of nonviolence. And an interesting parallel has come to light in North Africa, where the new chairman of the OAU appealed to member states for nonintervention and restraint in the Chad civil war, as he put it, in the interests of peace and stability in the region.

It is towards this goal of peace and stability in southern Africa that South Africa is striving, and responsible government in the United States and elsewhere is well aware of that fact.

ZAMBIA

Meeting on Wages Reaches 'No Clear Outcome'

MB281954 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] The 2-day meeting between President Kaunda and labor leaders ended at Mulungushi Hall today with no clear outcome on the 10 percent wage ceiling. The deadlock resulted in the formation of a committee assigned to look into a number of issues.

Labor and Social Services Minister Frederick Hapunda said during a news briefing in his office later that the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and had proved fruitful. He said a rapport was reached between the parties concerned resulting in the formation of a committee consisting of officials from the Ministries of Finance and Labor as well as the Prices and Incomes Commission on the one hand, and the labor movement on the other.

Mr Hapunda, who could not say whether the meeting reached a stalemate over the 10 percent wage ceiling, said this would also be looked into by the committee. The committee was instructed to meet as soon as possible to work out a critical analysis of the labor leaders' proposals and demands for presentation to President Kaunda. The 10 percent issue would be pursued further by the committee, whose terms of reference would include the setting of the poverty data line and scrutiny of collective agreements. The IMF condition on the wage ceiling would be affirmed later.

In the meantime, the Prices and Incomes Commission's consultative council is scheduled to hold its first meeting at the Hotel Intercontinental in Lusaka on Friday beginning at 1000. Councillors are requested to be seated at the meeting by 0930.

Prime Minister Pledges Assistance to Refugees

MB280534 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said today that Zambia will continue to assist genuine refugees under the Geneva Convention. Mr Mundia was speaking in his office when he met the Geneva-based representative of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees for East and southern Africa, Mr (Disseleni Cheseke), and his Zambian counterpart, Mr (Oski Padbury). Mr (Cheseke) is visiting southern Africa to familiarize himself with the refugee problem.

Mr Mundia expressed gratitude at the increase in the level of assistance from nearly 3 million kwacha to 5 million kwacha this year. The prime minister said the party and his government have been getting worried with the influx of refugees from neighboring countries, including Namibia, where there is a protracted war of liberation.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe: Policies Pave Way for One-Party State

MB291850 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the defense forces of Zimbabwe are one of the major sectors which will enable the government to achieve socioeconomic, political transformations. The prime minister was speaking at a passing-out parade of the newly restructured presidential guard brigade in Inyanga today.

Comrade Mugabe, who is also the minister of defense, said government policies will soon bear fruits leading to an acceptance of the ZANU-PF government by all Zimbabweans, thereby paving the way for the proclamation of a one-party state. He told the graduates that their task will also involve the flushing out of dissidents and other political malcontents. He told the graduates that the country is faced with a big challenge in relation to its economic, social, and security problems in its effort to pursue a socialist path.

Minister Warns Against Hiding Dissidents

MB291035 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] A government minister has warned people in drought-stricken areas to stop hiding and feeding dissidents if they want help from the government. Addressing a rally in the Beitbridge district, the deputy minister of home affairs, Comrade (Alex Omudzingwa) said the government is ready to help those who denounce dissidents and those who support them. He said those who support dissidents will be dealt with ruthlessly. He said it is the wish of the government that all the people of Zimbabwe enjoy peace and participate in the development of the country.

Addressing the same rally, the minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for national coordination, Comrade Tarisayi Ziyambi, urged the people to join the right party. Comrade Ziyambi pointed out that there is no person who will be forced to join ZANU-PF.

Radio Truth on Mugabe Plan to Crush Opposition

MB241448 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Under the reconciliation process, Mugabe offers the hand of friendship to Joshua Nkomo and takes him into government, although Nkomo actually exercises little in the way of real power within the regime. Then, cache after cache of arms are found, generally on properties that could be traced back to Nkomo personally. With a sad shake of his head Mugabe reluctantly drops Nkomo from his Cabinet and then sets about isolating Nkomo for good. It did Nkomo no good to protest his innocence, particularly as every time he did so another cache, another mark of Cain, was brought to light on one of his properties. The only problem with the entire scenario is that Mugabe knew of the existence of the caches in 1981 but had simply waited to strike when the opportunity was right.

While this process was underway, part of it was centered on another source of opposition, the whites, both inside and outside Parliament. White farmers and businessmen were arrested on trumped-up charges, beaten, tortured, sometimes killed. White members of Parliament in the Rhodesian Front were driven out

of the country, detained, or bought out to become so-called independents.

Hand in hand with this attack, diatribes against Nkomo and his Matabele supporters gained momentum, until the Fifth Brigade was unleashed to carry out its foul work in Matabeleland.

Now with Nkomo sitting in exile in London, both barrels of the "elimination" gun have been leveled at Ian Smith, and it is only a matter of time before he, too, is forced into exile. When that goal has been achieved, there will be little or nothing inside Zimbabwe of effective opposition, except perhaps the muted words of Ndabaningi Sithole and perhaps Abel Muzarewa. But they too will be crushed, leaving nothing in Zimbabwe except a nation browbeaten, pushed, and murdered into compliance with the will of the masters, ZANU-PF, who can then rightly claim to be a people's government in the true Marxist-Leninist tradition.